TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

[illegible] Blade.

A BALLAD.

BY J. N. MATTHEWS.

[illegible] a young poet came out of the West,
[illegible]igh-O, sing merrily!
[illegible]as the nimblest, his harp was the
[illegible]
[illegible]igh-O, sing airily!
[illegible] his bearing, and bonny his song;
[illegible] was sunny, his sinews were strong,
[illegible] he trilled as he traveled along,—
[illegible]eigh-O, sing cheerily!

[illegible] eyes they were bright, and his manners were bold,
Heigh-O, sing merrily!
He lived all for love, and he scorned yellow gold,
Heigh-O, sing airily!
He harped in the meadows, he hummed in the wold,
He piped for the shepherds, who watched by the fold;
He leapt with the young, and he wept with the old,
Heigh-O, sing cheerily!

His lips were a lute, and his breath a sweet breeze,
Heigh-O, sing merrily!
His voice was a melody born of the seas,
Heigh-O, sing airily!
He sang till the leaves fairly danced on the trees,
Till the flowers had forsaken their lovers, the bees,
And the birds fluttered down from the boughs to his knees,
Heigh-O, sing cheerily!

For the Blade.

THE PACKING OF THE TRUNK.

BY L. A. OSBORNE.

The tin-bound, battered, travel-stained old-fashioned family trunk,
With frame all out of kelter, like a toper from a drunk,
[illegible] waked out of year-long sleep and tumbled [illegible] garret,
I'll sin[illegible] jaunt. O! baggage-smasher, hear[illegible]
Woodhull, [illegible]
[illegible]veyances were never in
THE [illegible]
[illegible]s "Glass, with care," and
[illegible]ly,
[illegible] steel and lids of tin to last for generations;
[illegible] doubtful now if it will stand a half a score of stations.

Before a steamship lashed the wave it tossed upon the sea
And roughed it through the wilderness, a pioneer to be;
An ugly customer it proved to teamsters, by the way,
It held the family movables and weighed a ton, they say.

But son, succeeding sire, relied upon the same old friend,
To find it snug and right side up, safe at the journey's end;
From climes that chilled—from far from home, 'neath suns that fiercely burned,
The herald of joy or grief, it always yet returned.

So now, again, 'tis brought to light, we ponder on the past;
We think upon the hopeful day 'twas sent away the last,
And all in silent memory recall the mournful day
The trunk came back—but never he who took the trunk away.

And yet of bitter mem'ry no recalling word is said;
It would not do at such a time to speak upon the dead,
But full within each beaming eye there lurks the ready tear,
And each familiar smiling face conceals a nameless fear.

And "Mother" cheerfully surveys the "duds" all stacked around,
"I doubt much if a place for all can anywhere be found;
Pack in at first that hunting suit with hunting shoes beneath,
And put on top the fishing rod and gun within its sheath;
"Be careful when you're hunting now you don't get cold or wet,
But if you do, and so get sick, then mind you don't forget
To take this home-brewed medicine—a teaspoon at a dose.
I'll wrap it up, so if it spills it won't spoil all the clothes.
Bring me those thick-soled boots, and then I'll pack this rubber coat;
[illegible]d here's this yard wide zephyr scarf to wrap about your throat;
[illegible] Winter time's the time for colds, and out there in the West
[illegible]s extra cold, I've heard it said, and blows like one "possessed."
This overcoat I'll put on top, 'twill pack down nicely too;
[illegible]ou wore it all last Winter but 'tis most as good as new;
This Summer suit will do to wear when 'tother one is torn;
'Tis somewhat thin, but just as good as if 'twere never worn.
"Mind when you use *that* suit to wear this flannel suit inside.
You'll find is packed with these wool socks I knit myself and dyed;
And here's a box of mending gear I sorted 'tother day;
No telling who will care for you when you are gone away.
"And here's your toilet set complete, be tidy, for you know
Appearances are everything, no matter where you go;
You never lose a whit, my dear, by being at your best,
Although, I 'spose there ain't much style where you are going—West.
That's nearly all, except, of course, the linen which you see
Is stiff and neat with gloss and starch as linen wear should be,
And last of all the Holy Book, a royal friend in need,
I don't suppose you'll use it while there's something else to read."

The trunk is packed—not quite half full—the homely task is done.
'Tis quite a homely rigmarole, in truth that I have spun;
But then the things most dear to heart are those least far away.
A song of Home should take as well as one of far Cathay.

Mineral Point, Wis.

Travel.

[illegible]OES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT ?

Rum in Maine.

BY D. R. LOCKE.

III.

[illegible]very father, every mother, every em-[illegible] is a detective against this one de[illegible] of peace, quiet and trust. Cases [illegible] where men, cursed with the [illegible] and powerless to resist it, have [illegible] the sellers, to save themselves [illegible]hemselves. Writhing in the grasp [illegible]onster they see but one way to [illegible]selves, and that is to put it out [illegible] power to get it.

[illegible]izen, a lawyer, who had the habit confirmed, deliberately lodged information against every man who sold it to him.

"It was my only hope," he said. "Now that they all know I have informed against them, not one will sell it to me."

It worked very well. They were *afraid* to sell it to him, and his poor stomach got a rest and a chance to recuperate. He became a sober man.

What kind of a business is it that has arrayed against it every father, mother, and employer? What kind of a business is it that is hated even by its patrons? Only the liquor dealer has an interest in the freedom of the traffic; every one else stands in deadly hostility to it.

THE IRISH.

One class of Irish are the most bitter opponents of the law, and the most persevering and ingenious in evading its provisions. When an Irish man or woman wants whisky he or she will have it, and the Irish population of Portland is very large, and very difficult to control. They evade the law and give the officers much worry. An Irish woman will go to Boston on the deck of a steamboat and bring back a jug of whisky concealed about her person, and the men who purchase it of her would sooner go to the stake than betray her. That they get it the police registers show, for fortunately rum-drinking is something that cannot be concealed. The effect upon the face and upon the daily walk and conversation is just the same no matter whether the whisky is drank from a smuggled jug or an open bar. The vigilance of the officers has saved many of them from themselves, and there isn't the tenth part of the whisky consumed by these people that would be were the traffic in it unrestrained.

One Irishman remarked to me that it was with difficulty that he could get any at all.

"What do you do with the money that you would spend upon whisky were it procurable?"

"Wid de money? The wife and childher gits it. It hez to be spint somehow, and we ate it up and put it in clothes, I 'spose."

He evidently considered it a cruel waste of money to spend it for food and clothes, but the law gave him no other way to dispose of it. His wife and children doubtless thought otherwise.

SOME OTHER EXPERIENCES.

One mechanic, a carpenter, had fought the law for 10 years, but for 20 has been a very ardent supporter of it.

"I always drank more or less, or rather more, all my life, and I could not understand why any one should deprive me of liquor by force. But after awhile I found that inasmuch as I couldn't get it, as it wasn't in my way everywhere, I gradually came to not caring for it. Long before I quit caring for it, I began to notice that I had money always in my pocket, that my family were better fed and clothed, and that I had money to pay my rent regularly, and finally I came to the conclusion that if I did care for it I had better stop thinking about it. And after that it was no trouble. I don't pay rent now at all—I own my own house, and my family are as well cared for as anybody's. My wife always supported the law, and I guess pretty much every other man's wife did."

THE WOMEN.

He was entirely right about the women. There isn't a respectable wife in Portland who would have the law repealed, not one. It is upon the women that the curse of drunkenness falls most heavily. They know the difference between drunk and sober altogether too well for them to quarrel with anything that lessens the drunk and increase the sober.

Talk to a wife about "personal liberty," and "the right to do as one pleases," and all that sort of rubbish, and she simply points to her children. The Maine law has brought up thousands of children to be good useful men who, but for it, would be in the gutter. The Maine law has given thousands of families good clothing who would otherwise be in rags. The Maine law has transformed thousands of besotted brutes into good husbands and kind fathers. The women of Maine care nothing for fine-spun reasoning as to the abstract rights of the thing. They are very practical. They know the difference between fire on the hearth and cold. They know the difference between hunger and [illegible]. They know the difference between a [illegible] and a blow. They are all the [illegible]urdiest, most determined su[illegible] the law.

It is [illegible] difference between a cold [illegible] a fire in the grate. It is the [illegible] between light and darkness, warmth and cold, food and hunger. Rum rule gave them the latter, the beneficent hand of the present law gives them the former.

The woman is always at a disadvantage in the matter of rum. The drunken husband who has brought misery upon himself and family through rum, may find surcease of sorrow in rum. He may find temporary relief in the indulgence, but the wife cannot. She has the treble duty of caring for her drunken husband her children and herself. She must keep sober for the sake of her children. She must suffer cold that they may be warm, she must go hungry that they may be fed, and as the rum-seller has a first mortgage upon everything the husband earns, she must work that they may live.

Take a vote in Maine on the question of the liquor law and give the women the ballot and there would be but one side to it.

They best know its value.

IN THE COUNTRY.

In the country the effect is more observable than in cities. It was possible to enforce the law more completely in the villages, and it is more easy to keep the traffic down. Once rooted out, it was more easy to keep it rooted out. The number who desired liquor to the degree of violating a law being much fewer, the rewards for bringing it in were too small to make it pay, and pay, after all, is the main thing.

The village referred to in the beginning of this series is now a manufacturing point of considerable importance. There is not a bar in the place, and the amount of liquor brought into the village is very small. One or two Irish women procure it, but it is attended with such risk and so much labor that their violations are few and far between.

They go to Portland, a distance of six miles, and buy a jugful of rum. They leave their wagon in the open country, at the outskirts of the village, and wait till long after nightfall, and make their way across lots to their homes with the contrabrand stuff. Their customers drop in one at a time, and take their drinks in the kitchen where it is concealed.

This is all the rum drinking that is done in such places.

TREATING.

Of course under such a system the baleful system of treating, that fruitful source of drinking, is entirely done away with. There are no crowds of men about a bar, one to invite the other, no conviviality, none of that hilarity, none of the glamour that is thrown about drinking where it is free and open.

The men who patronize these women go for the drink alone, and their drinks they take by themselves. In the very nature of the case they dare not go in parties. Two dare not enter the house together. To separate, to isolate the drinkers is to kill drinking for anybody except those in whom the appetite is too strong to be resisted. The dangerous drinking for the sake of hilarity, which afterward makes drinking for the appetite's sake necessary, does not obtain when rum is driven into holes and corners. These present patrons of an unlawful vice are not at the beginning of their career. They are nearing its end. When a man will sneak into a house and take a drink of whisky out of a greasy bottle in a dirty kitchen, he is very far gone indeed.

SECRET DRINKING.

It has been claimed that the closing of the bars drove men to the keeping of liquors in their houses, and was the cause of increase in secret drinking. This is all bosh. Men don't drink that way unless they are confirmed drinkers to begin with. Of course if a man of means who is and has been in the habit of drinking wants liquor he will have it. All the law ever made can't force him to quit. Money will bring liquor into Maine, and if a man wants it badly enough he can get it. No advocate of the Maine law ever expected to prevent its use entirely.

THE BOYS.

The point to it all is, it keeps it out of the way so that no new drunkards are being made. The boys of Maine are not frequenting saloons. The saloons are not on the public streets and in the most prominent places. There are in Portland no Hofman House bar rooms with its $20,000 pictures, and its gorgeous furnishings to attract them to their ruin. To get it at all a boy must go to places which any decent boy's nature shrinks from, and he must take more trouble for it than it is worth. Consequently he passes the dangerous point in boy's life untempted. He comes to manhood in a community which holds drinking to be disreputable, and which properly associates rum with badness.

ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

One prominent business man of Portland was opposed somewhat, though very mildly, to Prohibition, with whom the following conversation was had:

"Where were you born and reared?"

He gave the name of a small village near Bangor.

"Your age?"

"Forty."

"Then you were 10 years of age when the Maine law came into operation?"

"Yes."

"Can you remember anything of the condition of things with regard to the rum traffic in your village before that time?"

"Certainly. Every grocery store, or rather every general store in the village sold rum in any quantity desired."

"Was there very much drunkenness?"

"A great deal of it. The farmers all drank and the citizens generally. I must confess that there was a great deal of drunkenness there."

"At what age did you leave home for the Cities?"

"At twenty-three."

"Then 11 years of your life were spent in that village after the Maine law went into effect?"

"Yes."

"Was there any drinking during that period?"

"No. The stores were forced to quit selling."

"And the people?"

"They followed the stores, and there has been but very little rum used there."

"You do not drink now?"

"No, nor never have. You see I grew up to manhood without being exposed to it, and when I became, a man I did not want to commence. Until I left home and went to Bangor I scarcely ever saw any one drink, I never tasted it myself, because, I suppose, it was not to be had, and because it came to be considered disreputable for any one to drink."

There was the strongest statement in his person of the good effects of prohibition that could be made. He was not exposed to temptation between the ages of ten and twenty-one, the age that makes drunkards.

The fact is that the present sobriety of the middle-aged men of Maine is due to the fact that they grew up outside of its influence in the country. The boy who escapes it till he becomes a man is not likely to fall into the habit afterward, and as the population of the Cities come from the country, it is something to keep that pure and sweet. If Prohibition can be enforced in the country and it saves that only, it is a great thing. It tends to elevate the average of City life. The question is settled so far as the country is concerned. Prohibition does prohibit.

A generation has grown up in Maine that has been partially educated against it, and the next will be entirely so.

TOO MUCH EXPECTED.

The trouble with everybody who doubts the effect of Prohibition in Maine is that too much has been expected of it. No one should expect that a State, so given to rum as Maine was, should be entirely renovated in 30 years. A vice so wide-spread and so deep-seated cannot be rooted out in one-third of a century. Human nature cannot be so easily moulded or so readily changed. It was doubtful if it could accomplish anything. It has accomplished wonders. It has demonstrated the feasibility of Prohibition; it has shown that the traffic is not above the law, and that it can be restrained and finally eradicated. Maine has shown other States what they can do, and has pointed out the way. Neal Dow has done this, and for this work he deserves a monument higher than any ever built upon the continent.

MORE EXPERIENCE.

The advantages of having the traffic driven into holes and corners was illustrated in the case of a young man of Boston who had come to the last stages of drunkenness. The habit was so fixed that escape from an early grave seemed impossible. No matter how good the resolution, his will was undermined and he could not resist. He would swear he would not touch it in the morning, and be drunk before night, only to arise in the morning and go through the same experience. His business was gone, his means had followed his business, and there seemed to be nothing but death before him. He was a brilliant young fellow, and but for this terrible appetite, an altogether good man.

His friends determined upon one effort to save him. They took him to a little vilage in Maine and secured board for him at a hotel. There were just three places in the village where liquor was sold secretly. His friends went to these places and said: "This young man is here to be where he can't get liquor. You sell it and so do two others. The only other place where he can get it is 12 miles distant. We leave him here alone. If he touches liquor we know one of you three have sold it to him. When we hear that he is drinking we shall prosecute every one of the three, and—and—"

Up spoke his younger brother:

"And after we have done that if the law don't take hold of you, I give you my word that I will shoot the man who lets him have it."

It worked admirably. The young man couldn't get a drop, his stomach recovered its tone, and after a six month's stay he returned to Boston another man. Would that the history could end here, but it can't. There is a whisky-shop on every corner in Boston—the young man, relying upon his regained strength, believing he could now indulge safely, resumed, moderately, at first. Moderation was followed by excess, excess by depression, depression required more whisky, and in a month he was in the clutches of the demon as securely as ever, and he died as the fool dieth. Opportunity killed him. Had liquor been as difficult to procure in Boston as in a Maine village, he would have been alive to-day.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

NASBY IN EXILE.

SECOND SERIES.

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The Neapolitan Normally Dirty--Pisa and Its Three Sights--Genoa, One of the Great Seaports of the World--The Effect of Climate on National Traits--The Suicide's Resort.

LXIII.

TWO THINGS NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN.

We leave Naples with all its beauties to-morrow. As time rolls on we may forget the beautiful bay, the loveliness of Sorrento, the splendor of Capri, the terrors of Vesuvius and the awfulness of Pompeii. These may become more and more indistinct in the mind, and finally fade away into misty shadows. But two things in connection with Naples will never fade or be less distinct in our minds than now, viz: the dirt and dishonesty of the people

It is singular, more than singular, that a people full of piety, charged with love of art and surrounded by everthing in nature that is lovely and beautiful should be so under the domination of the fiend dirt. It is singular that they should not make some faint efforts to assimilate themselves to the conditions about them, that they should not get into some sort of harmonious relations with their surroundings.

But they don't. The Neapolitan is irrevocably dirty. In his natural state he makes no effort at cleanliness, but resigns himself to dirt pure and simple. His body is as filthy as it *can* be, and he has not even the hypocrisy to attempt to deceive a confiding world by keeping his hands and face clean. He wears dirt as a badge, it is a self evident, obtrusive truth. When partially tamed, as in the case of a shopman or shopwoman, a waiter at a hotel, or a musician, any occupation where he or she must come in contact with other people who have a prejudice against filth, he does attempt cleanliness, but it is a hollow mockery, a sham so thin that it is at once detected. He overdoes cleanliness as all men do who attempt that for which they have no taste. His neck is so scrupulously clean down to the line where the collar encircles the throat that you know at once that from that point downward the body is in its normal condition, and if your eyes bear testimony to his cleanliness your nose does not. He carries with him his own condemnation—one sense opposes the other. You feel that his collar has been turned, that the other end of his turned cuffs are filthy, and that his stockings are something awful. And as the pretence of cleanliness on a dirty man or woman is worse than the undisguised article, worse than self-evident dirt, you turn from the bogus article and give your preference to the natural unwashed.

Likewise in the matter of honesty. If a Neapolitan had the remotest idea of business, could he persuade himself to deal fairly with any one, and do business as other peoples do, he would make much more money. Should he ask even double the value of an article and stick to it, he would get it, and he would do a great deal more business. But as it is people buy as little as possible. No one knows what to offer and everybody expects to be swindled, no matter how much of a reduction from the asking price they get. The Neapolitans seem to regard falsehood as a luxury and swindling as an enjoyment.

The dirt and dishonesty of Naples are greater than Vesuvius, and longer to be remembered than Sorrento. You never get either out of your nose and feelings. Think of Naples and these two blemishes rise first in the mind. Were the southern end of the peninsula to sink into the sea, the world, so far as the people are concerned, would be the better for it.

'Tis true and pity 'tis 'tis true.

PISA.

Pisa may be said to be a two-hours' city, that being the time necessary to see all there is of it that is worth seeing. It is a dull, sleepy city of perhaps 15,000 population, with a history, of course. Every spot in Italy has a history. It has had 2,000 years in which to accumulate history, and it is a poor town that has not at some time been the seat of Government of some Duke or Prince, or the seat of some church dignitary. Pisa, at different times, fought Genoa, Venice, and pretty much eveybody else.

Pisa has got just three things to see—the Leaning Tower, the Baptistry and the Cathedral. The Cathedral is not worth a minute, the Baptistry and the Tower require perhaps 15 minutes each, and then you hunger for the train to leave. But it doesn't leave, and so you wander about the dullest and most uninteresting place imaginable, amusing yourself looking in the shop windows at models of the Leaning Tower, the Baptistry and the Cathedral.

The Leaning Tower is a beautiful fluted column 179 feet in heighth. As a tower pure and simple, an erect, well-conducted tower, standing properly on its base, it wouldn't attract a particle of attention, anywhere. It would be looked at for a minute, for it is graceful and rather pleasing, and the remark would be "it is rather a good thing for a tower," and that would be all.

But as either by design or the sinking of the ground on which it was built, it is something like 13 feet out of the perpendicular, as to the eye it looks as though the top projected so far over the base that it couldn't stand a minute, the whole world goes to see it, and it has been in every school-book in every language on the globe, just the same as the great wall of China and the Colossus of Rhodes.

It is attractive because it is a monstrosity and unnatural. Standing upright it would be nothing—leaning, as a tower should not, it supports a dozen hotels and a hundred cabmen. If it stood straight Pisa would be unknown—leaning it is one of the most noted sights in Europe or the world, and supports by its obliquity an entire city.

It is pretty much the same with everything. A perfect man goes through life without attracting a particle of attention. He rises in the morning without notice, he goes through his daily work without attracting the slightest attention, and the world doesn't care a cent when or how he goes to bed. No crowds go to see him, he may travel from Dan to Beersheba without anybody peering their heads out a window to gaze upon him, and he sinks into his grave without notice; his wife marries again, his will is disputed by his children, and eaten up by lawyers, and that is all there is about it.

But let that same man run off with his neighbor's wife, let him speculate in stocks and embezzle a few hundreds of thousands of dollars, or in any way depart from the regular routine of a correct life, and men and women will travel miles to see him.

An honest cobbler, who is truly the noblest work of God, goes down to his grave, followed by his wife and children only—a murderer, thief, burglar or prize fighter is honored with long processions, brass bands and flowers. A perfectly formed man may walk the whole length of Broadway and attract no attention—a man with a hump on his back will be stared at by everybody. People pay large money to see the Siamese twins and the double-headed women.

Pisa is not alone in possessing leaning towers. The leaning tower is the same in humanity as it is in marble.

However, the Leaning Tower of Pisa is a beautiful thing, or rather would be beautiful were it not out of perpendicular, though not remarkable enough to attract tourists. It rises in eight stories surrounded with half columns and six colonades. The work is wonderfully ornate and in most excellent taste.

It has been a mooted point with architects whether or no its obliquity was the result of accident or design. Some prove conclusively that the architects intended it to lean, and just as you get comfortably settled in this belief you come upon other authorities that show just as conclusively that all there was of it the ground settled on one side during its construction, but the builders went on all the same and run it up as high as it would stand without toppling over. And as both bring arguments to bear that cannot be disputed, your mind is all torn up about it, and you go away sadly. It is very like the doctrines of fore-ordination and free will.

The moral to all this is that when an ambitious City in the new world comes to building towers, they never should be built in the perpendicular, if the point is to attract attention. No matter what it is—the stand-pipe of waterworks, a chimney stack, or anything else—get it out of perpendicular. Have it lean. If perfectly correct, no one will look at it a minute. If it is built so as to look as though it must topple over, and still stands, people will go a long way to see it It is not necessary, even in America, to be very particular about moral obliquity. There will always be enough of that anyhow.

The Baptistry is a beautiful structure, dating from 1153, built entirely of marble. It is circular in form, 32½ yards in diameter, covered with a comical dome, the whole being 185 feet high, and filled with rare sculpture. There is a wonderful echo in the structure, sound being repeated entirely around the inside. The custodian of this sacred place will whistle or sing for you, and the voice travels around the walls till it comes back to where it originated. By showing this peculiarity the ordained keeper of the consecrated dome manages to get as much as $2 a day from devout visitors, which is why the dome was erected.

It is also in doubt as to whether the echo was accidental or intentional. We had no doubt about it. It was built this way for the support of the sacristan. The place being consecrated, you stand reverently with uncovered heads while he sings "Way down upon the Swanee Ribber" to Americans, or "God save the Queen" for Englishmen. It would be sacrilege to keep your hat on, cold as it is. You also keep your hat off while you pay your franc, that being also done within the holy walls. The sacristan don't trust visitors to go out without going through this pious ceremony. Outside the sacred walls you may do as you please. When the franc is safe in his pocket his responsibility ends.

TO GENOA.

From Pisa to Genoa the railroad is built upon the very edge of the shore of the Mediterranean, and is largely tunnels. You plunge into a tunnel, and are in cimmerian darkness for five minutes, you emerge into the light and have a magnificent view of the beautiful sea, then into more darkness and out into more light all the way.

You pass the base of the mountains that supply the world with the beautiful Carrara marble. You are whirled through quaint villages clinging to rocks that overhang the sea. You pass through vineyards, olive and orange orchards till you enter Genoa, one of the great sea ports of Italy and the most enterprising City in the Kingdom.

COLUMBUS.

You must go to Genoa because it was near that City Christopher Columbus was born, though it is not easy to understand why the Genoese should take any pride in that fact, After he had conceived the bold idea that there was another world to the westward, and had determined to go in search of it, the Genoese treated him very shabbily and refused to listen to him. They would not give him so much as a single vessel and not a dollar could he extract from them with which to try his grand experiment. They permitted Spain to monopolize the glory of the great discovery, and to reap the benefits that followed. By this short-sightedness Spain secured the sole right of murdering and plundering the natives of the new world. Spain secured Cuba to tax, and Spain enriched herself with the gold of the new world for centuries. All this Genoa might have had if she had listened to the words of her great son.

It was then as now, the prophet had no honor in his own country. Nevertheless Genoa takes much pride in Columbus and exhibits him just the same as though it had believed in him when he wanted help.

THE SUPERB.

Genoa is termed "La Superba," and is justly entitled to it. It is built on the sides of steep hills that rise from a beautiful bay two miles in circumference. From almost every point in the City there is a view of the superb bay, which, covered as it always is, with shipping, is always lively and animated.

The City proper has a population of 1[illegible]0,000, its suburbs swelling it to nearly 200,000. It is the most enterprising of all the Cities of Italy, and enjoys a very large foreign trade.

There is a great deal of difference between the Italian of Genoa and the Italian of the other Cities of Italy, especially he of Naples. It is the same old story. Genoa has a cold atmosphere, the winds from the mountains that border the sea, coming down in cold waves that tempers the heat that otherwise would be enervating. Consequently the Genoa man is sharp, quick and active. He moves with a spring in his step and he does not drag one foot behind the other, as though locomotion was something to be avoided, and as though there was a pleasure in not moving. The City is kept neatly, even the ancient buildings—and it has a great many of them—are not mere dens in which people exist, but are kept cleanly and in something like comfort.

The retail shops are magnificent and show evidences of trade, and the great warehouses devoted to handling goods in quantity are busy places, filled with bustling men, and are not only enormous in size, but compare favorably with those of New York and London.

Many of the streets are quaint, for Genoa has a respectable antiquity, and others are fresh and modern, but whether new or old, all show signs of life, of active, aggressive life. Genoa is a part of a very active present, with a hopeful look-ahead into a brilliant future.

They manufacture a vast number of articles in Genoa and the City has a trade that is actually gaining.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

It is the difference between the North and South over again. The Genoese work, not as do the Neapolitans, for just what they can eat. The Neapolitan and Roman will work, if he cannot find food any other way, till he acquires enough to live upon for the day and then he quits. There is no power that can compel them to work longer. The Genoese work as though they took a pleasure in labor, and were laboring to acquire something.

Consequently there is a delightful scarcity of beggars and you can walk the streets of the City without having your steps impeded at every turn with ragged men, women and children with the everlasting extended hand, and the equally everlasting "*Mul to fame.*" Whenever there is a beggar in Genoa it is rather certain that he or she is really incapable of work, and deserves the charity asked for. Begging is not a profession, a trade, as in other Cities in Italy.

Also there if a scarcity of priests. There are churches in plenty, for the people are of a religious turn, but religion does not seem to be made a business of, and the priests you meet are entirely unlike those of Rome and Naples. They walk and do not slouch, they are a better class of men, they have the appearance of having something to do in life except to eat and sleep, and as though life had duties to be performed and work in it. They are a cleanly-looking lot of men, with good faces and always appear to be doing something. That they actually labor for good, the superior morals of the City testify.

Genoa is one of the strong-holds of the present Government. The Genoese are all opposed to papal rule in temporal matters. They were from the first the most sturdy, the most active in bringing about the unification of Italy, and the divorce of the Church from the State, and upon Genoa more than any other City King Humbert depends for support in any trouble that may arise in consequence of opposition to the reforms he is inaugurating.

The men furnished the army from Genoa are the best in the service, and the navy draws from here its best material. There is a strength, a sturdiness, a stability in this part of the kingdom that is very much needed to balance the utter nothinguess of the southern and central parts.

The streets of Genoa are busy and bustling, and by night gorgeous. They are brilliantly lighted, the people well dressed, and the shop windows are full of goods tastefully displayed. The long, glass-roofed arcades are thronged with people on business or pleasure intent, the cafes are full, music comes from every opening, and all combined make a scene as lively as it is pleasant. The people work very faithfully all the day, and at night enjoy themselves in a thousand ways as best they can. In Genoa there are ways in plenty for enjoyment and they seem to know how to make the most of their opportunities.

The men of Genoa are bright, intelligent, clean-looking, all the better classes remarkably well dressed, and the poorer comfortably clad. Rags are very uncommon, and dirt, the invariable accompaniment of rags, equally so. The laborers have a comfortable look about them, and the lower orders of women are all dressed comfortably and the majority tastefully There is none of that slouching abandon to poverty that is everywhere in Rome and Naples. Even the poorest make some sort of a struggle for decency and comfort.

The women are more attractive than any in Italy. They have a warm color in their cheeks that is given them by the healthy air of the mountains behind the City, they have a shapeliness of figure, a wealth of hair and a springingness of step that makes them entirely delightful. No City in Italy has finer women on so good a general average of population.

SUICIDE.

Across a terrible deep ravine in the City is a very high bridge, so high as to be a long way above the tops of the tallest houses below it, over which there is a constant ebb and flow of vehicles and pedestrians. Formerly there was a low parapet along its sides, but the authorities were compelled to sacrifice, partly, the beautiful view from it to prevent suicides. There grew up a mania for ending life that for any reason became unendurable by leaping off the bridge, and it became an every day occurrence. Men disappointed in business would leap into the frightful depth, women disappointed in love or anything else, found the future by this route. In fact it became a mania and the facility for suicide was so excellent that people seemed to avail themselves of it so as not to have it run to waste. It was so easy to shuffle off the mortal coil from this bridge that people seemed to take a delight in availing themselves of it.

There was the bay into which they might throw themselves, but the water is always cold and disagreeable, and, beside, if one tries the water-way there is always a chance of change of mind, and a fearful struggle to be saved. Poison is a lingering death and accompanied with agony and then the terrible interval while the poison is doing its work, but one determined upon suicide had only to come to the low parapet of the bridge. If he changed his mind and concluded to live, all he had to do was to walk away to the nearest wine-shop and drown his woes in the flowing bowl. If determined to go it was only a leap over the side and it was over. There was no changing of mind, no possibility of retrieving the step. Down hundreds of feet through the air, scarcely a second of consciousness and it was over.

It came to be so that there was scarcely a morning that dead bodies were not found under the bridge, bodies of those who had deliberately thrown themselves over. And so the authorities made it impossible to get over the side of the bridge, and immediately deaths by suicide were lessened by a half.

A certain portion of the suicides at this point were by those who came for that purpose and would have killed themselves somewhere else had not the bridge been there, but a great many more took the fatal leap from some fascination that always draws peculiarly organized natures into all such abyses without reason.

This tendency to suicide where opportunities are afforded is very singular. At one time there was a mania for jumping off the top of one of the great towers in London, and the authorities were compelled to place extra guards around the fatal spot. A mammoth trip-hammer in Pittsburg possessed a fascination for people who could not resist putting their hands under it, and the proprietors were compelled to place a railing around it to prevent people from mutilating themselves. People have jumped over Niagara for no other apparent reason than that they could, and there is no spot where there seemed to be facilities for suicide that have not been improved more or less.

Our Story Teller.

JACK'S DIPLOMACY.

Belgravia.

When Jack Harwood heard the story which his cousin, pretty Mrs. Ainslie, unfolded to him it seemed almost incredible, though he knew what a foolish, impetuous girl she was. But her evident distress convinced him that she was in earnest.

"Do you really mean to say that Carruthers is cad enough to refuse to return the letter?" he exclaimed, in amazement.

"I assure you I almost went on my knees to him the other night at the Beresford's ball," returned Mrs. Ainslie, excitedly. "But he only laughed in his sneering way, and said he should keep it as a curiosity."

"Was that after you explained the circumstances?" asked Jack.

"Oh, yes! I made a clean breast of my foolishness. It was humiliating, but it was the only thing to do."

"What did you say to him?"

"I was perfectly outspoken. I said I had had a quarrel with my husband, who had insisted on my writing to request him to discontinue his attentions. I fully intended to do so, but when I sat down with the pen in my hand for the purpose I was seized with a foolish impulse to—to vent my ill-humor by a dangerous practical joke. I meant no harm and nothing was further from my mind than to send off the letter I wrote."

"I wonder you thought your husband capable of reading a letter addressed to a third person," said Jack, rather sharply.

"I'm perfectly sure that if I had been in his jealous mood and had seen an unsealed letter addressed by my wife to an admirer lying about I should have read it," said Mrs. Ainslie, with conviction.

"Anyhow, your husband did nothing of the kind," remarked Jack, with a shrug.

"No: I discovered afterwards, to my horror, that he simply sealed up the letter and posted it, thinking it was the letter I had promised to write," said Mrs. Ainslie.

"Then why on earth didn't you undeceive him when you found out what he had done?" inquired Jack, a little contemptuously.

"Because—because—well, the truth is, I felt ashamed of myself. He had trusted me and I could't bring myself to confess my littleness," said Mrs. Ainsle, with embarrassment. "Besides, I thought I should have no difficulty in getting the letter back from Mr. Carruthers. I knew I should meet him the next evening at the Beresfords."

"I suppose he was disagreeably surprised at your explanation," said Jack, with a laugh.

"Well, I found myself in a very difficult position," answered the little Mrs. Ainslie. "He declined to believe me and—and pretended to think I really felt towards him all I had said in the letter. I had to speak very plainly—in fact, we quarreled—and he almost threatened to make use of the letter."

"The little cad!" exclaimed Jack, vigorously. "Do you recollect what you wrote—was it very compromising?"

"I am afraid so," said Mrs. Ainslie, rising in great agitation and unlocking her writing-desk. "I have endeavored to recall word for word what I said. I think this is correct."

Jack Harwood took the letter which his cousin handed him and read as follows:

MY DEAREST MARMADUKE.—My husband has ordered me to write and forbid you the house. Since he refuses to trust me I will no longer endeavor to stifle my feelings, but will avow myself now and ever—Your own AMY.

Jack had no occasion to express his dismay and disgust at this wantonly foolish lucubration, for this expression caused his cousin to break into a torrent of excuses and lamentations, which culminated in a flood of tears.

"There, there—it's no use crying," he said, good-naturedly. "What is that other paper you have in your hand?"

"It is the letter I really intended to send; but, of course, it was no use sending it after the other had gone," returned Mrs. Ainslie.

"May I see it? Yes. That letter is straight enough," said Jack, after glancing through it.

"I really intended to carry out John's wishes," added little Mrs. Ainslie, again having recourse to her pocket-handkerchief.

"Well, now, why did you send for me?" inquired Jack, in a matter-of-fact tone.

"I want your advice and assistance, Jack," returned his cousin, brightening up. "I did not know who else to, and I have always regarded you as a brother. I am dreadfully afraid Mr. Carruthers has been bragging about the letter."

"Surely not. No man calling himself a gentleman could behave so snobbishly. What makes you think so?" inquired Jack, sternly.

"I hope it is not the case, but Mrs. Richardson hinted to me last night that her husband had heard something unpleasant about me and Mr. Carruthers at his club," said Mrs. Ainslie, plucking nervously at her dress.

"What! at the Blenheim?" said Jack, frowning.

"Yes. Mr. Carruthers is a member, you know. But, at all events, it is desirable to get the letter back and you know what my husband is, Jack. I really dare not tell him anything about the letter, or he would fly at Mr. Carruthers' throat and create a scandal," said Mrs. Ainslie. "Besides, of course, I would prefer to keep the matter a secret from him."

"I will try what I can do, Amy, and I need not say I will be careful to avoid a scandal," said Jack Harwood, rising to his feet. "You had better burn the draft of that unhappy letter. It has done enough mischief already. I will keep the other one," he added, putting it in his pocket.

"Oh, Jack, how can I thank you?" exclaimed his cousin, seizing both [illegible] hands in her impulsive fashion.

"In the first place, I have done nothing at present, and in the next, I am going to give you a parting piece of advice which will probably diminish the warmth of your feelings towards me," said Jack grimly. "I hope this scrape you have got into, Amy, will be a lesson to you, and will make you more discreet in your conduct. People have talked about you and Carruthers in a manner which was deuced unpleasant for me to listen to, I can tell you."

With regard to the task he had undertaken, the young man felt considerable doubt how to act for the best. For a subaltern in the Guards Jack Harwood was more than gifted with shrewd, common sense, and business-like capacity. His impulse was to call upon Mr. Marmaduke Carruthers and insist upon his giving up the letter. But Marmaduke Carruthers was one of those men who inspire more candid natures with wholesome distrust and a somewhat exaggerated notion of their cleverness. He had a very doubtful reputation, and though entitled to the courtesy title of "honorable," by virtue of his father being a peer, he had the smallest pretensions to that desirable epithet. Jack Harwood imagined that Marmaduke Carruthers was not the least likely to part with his cousin's letter simply for the asking. It would have suited Jack's humor to back up his demand by physical force, but by this means he might only create a scandal without attaining his object. Besides, if his cousin's suspicions were correct, and Marmaduke Carruthers had been base enough to boast about the letter, the mischief could not be cured by merely getting it back again.

In order to satisfy himself upon the latter point, he first turned his steps towards the Blenheim Club, of which he was also a member. He soon discovered, to his great disgust and indignation, that rumors were afloat which seriously affected his cousin's reputation. Her flirtation with Marmaduke Carruthers had been a subject of comment for some time, and latterly it had been whispered that the lady was quite willing to elope with her admirer. So far as Jack could ascertain, Marmaduke Carruthers had dropped hints which had caused this shameful report to get about, and though he had not apparently gone so far as to show the letter, he made no secret of having received it.

Jack was not a hot tempered man, but it cost him a great effort to control his rage and indignation and to reflect calmly over the situation. He smoked two full-flavored cigars—a very unusual thing for him to do in the middle of the day, and a sure sign of mental perturbation—and after an hour's cogitation, he rose from his seat with an air of desperation.

"It can't be helped. I must dissemble, as they say on the stage," he muttered to himself. "It is devilish unpleasant to have to shake hands with a man one is longing to kick. But I've undertaken the job and I must carry it through for Amy's sake, though it isn't in my line at all."

So saying, he seized his hat and started to call upon Marmaduke Carruthers at his chambers which were near at hand. Marmaduke Carruthers welcomed him with the frank appearance of cordiality which he could always assume at a moment's notice, In this particular instance, perhaps, he did no great violence to his feelings, for he and Jack were old club acquaintances of many years' standing, and the latter had the great recommendation in the eyes of an impecunious younger son of being the heir to a fine estate.

"Have some breakfast?" said the Hon. Marmaduke, when they had exchanged greetings.

"No, thanks, I have just had my lunch," replied Jack, with a forced laugh. "I will take a cigaret, if you don't mind."

"By all means. Light up!" said the Hon. Marmaduke, resuming his seat at the breakfast table. "I have been up late the last few nights."

"Lost some money, I hear," said Jack, puffing furiously at his cigaret.

"Well, I'm about square again now," returned the Hon. Marmaduke. "I had luck at the Phœnix yesterday, so I shall swear off for a while. What brings you here?" he added, evidently noting Jack's embarrassment.

"A very unpleasant business, Carruthers," said Jack, unable altogether to repress his temper, "I've heard something about my cousin, Mrs. Ainslie, which has rather upset me. I know I have no right to interfere between you and her; that is her husband's business. At the same time I should be awfully cut up if anything happened."

"My dear fellow, you needn't be afraid," said Hon. Marmaduke, reassuringly. "Nothing will happen I thought matters were going a trifle too far, so I considered my duty to—to terminate the acquaintance."

"What!" exclaimed Jack, with an involuntary start.

"Well, you know, I was in an aw[illegible]ward fix. It turned out that the la[illegible] took our innocent flirtation *au* [illegible] *serieux*," said the Hon. Marmaduke, smiling. "I had not bargained for anything more than a Platonic friendship. I had always borne in mind that I was a friend of yours."

"Very honorable of you," said Jack, with a peculiar intonation of his voice which might pass for emotion. "I should never have thought my cousin was capable of a *grande* passion."

The Hon. Marmaduke glanced at Jack, whose expressive face manifested supreme contempt, apparently at his cousin's conduct.

"Of course, you will understand that I am not boasting, but only defending myself against your suspicions, said the Hon. Marmaduke, after a pause. "If you doubt what I say I can prove my words."

"How?" demanded Jack, quickly.

The Hon. Marmaduke hesitated a moment and then produced from his pocket a dainty cigaret case, from which he extracted a letter.

"Read that," he said, throwing it on the table towards Jack, and resuming his meal with rather ostentatious carelessness.

Jack opened the letter with the air of a man who could hardly believe the evidence of his eyes and ears. After glancing quickly through it he withdrew to one of the windows and read it very deliberately, while the Hon. Marmakuke continued his breakfast with supreme indifference.

"I say, Carruthers! Will you give me this?" said Jack, advancing suddenly with the letter in his hand.

"I don't think you can ask that," returned the Hon. Marmaduke, rather hastily. "It is the sort of letter which only the lady's husband could claim, and, of course, he knows nothing about it."

"I should have thought you would have destroyed it," said Jack, looking his companion straight in the face.

"I'm afraid you don't know the world as well as I do, my friend," responded the Hon. Marmaduke, coolly, as he replaced the letter in his cigaret case. "I wish Mrs. Anslie no harm, of course, but I must protect myself. When a woman imagines her affections have been slighted she becomes a dangerous enemy. This letter is my safeguard, and so long as it exists—or rather so long as it remains in my possession—she will not attempt to harm me."

"But you say you would give it up to her husband," suggested Jack.

"So I would, if he should hear of it. In that case, from what I know of Mr. Ainslie, I imagine madam's wings would be clipped," said the Hon. Marmaduke, with a laugh which betrayed his vindictiveness.

"Will you authorize me to use my discretion about telling my cousin's husband of this wretched letter?"

"You can please yourself; but for goodness sake don't imagine I suggest such a course," said the Hon. Marmaduke, with a gleam of triumph in his eyes.

"Of course not. I cannot sufficiently thank you for this interview," returned Jack, with a faint attempt at heartiness. "Shall you look in at the Blenheim to-night in case I want to see you?"

"As likely as not. At all events you know my address," said the Hon. Marmaduke, laughingly.

The same evening Jack Harwood entered the smoking-room at the Blenheim in company with Mr. Ainslie. Several members were present, including the Hon. Marmaduke, who, as usual, was the center of an admiring circle of youngsters. The appearance of Mr. Ainslie caused some little stir among the youthful coterie, from which it was evident that some of them, at all events, had heard of the scandal about that gentleman's wife. Jack nodded to the Hon. Marmaduke, and modestly took a seat in the background; but Mr Ainslie, who looked very pale and determined, stepped into the center of the circle which was formed in front of the fire, and said, in a tone of voice which was audible in every part of the room:

"Gentlemen, may I beg your attention for one minute? I am about to take a most unusual course, but, as most of you know, I am one of the oldest members of this club, and you may therefore feel assured that I am acting after careful deliberation."

Every one in the room started up in astonishment, and one might have heard a pin drop the moment afterwards. The Hon. Marmaduke raised his eyebrows and glanced towards Jack, who was severely criticising the end of a cigar which he had just lighted.

"I regret very much having to intrude my private affairs upon you," resumed Mr. Ainslie, "but my object is to put an end to a painful scandal which has been circulated in the club regarding my wife. It is rumored, I believe, that a member of the club, who is now present, has in his possession a letter of a very compro[illegible]mising nature, written to him by Mrs. Ainslie."

All eyes were immediately turned towards the Hon. Marmaduke, who seemed not a little disconcerted, and sought to hide his confusion in a cloud of tobacco smoke.

"Assuming such letter ever to have been written," continued Mr. Ainslie, "I think all of us will agree that the recipient was in honor bound to keep the fact a secret. In this unhappy instance the gentleman I refer to has been so wanting in good feeling as to talk freely of the letter and its contents in this club [illegible] several persons."

"Shame!" cried an old gentleman[illegible] ergetically, who probably heard [illegible] affair for the first time, whereas [illegible] of the company looked at on[illegible] significantly.

"I refrain from charact[illegible] conduct as it deserves," [illegible] scornfully, "but I

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondent's Department."

O. E. H., Rossville, Kan.: If you will write to the editor of the American Manufacturer, Pittsburg, Pa., he can probably give you the information you desire.

T. M., Sierra City, Cal.:
Is there a Prisoner's of War Association in Indiana?

Address Commander G. A. R. Post, Indianapolis.

L. C. M., Laura, Kas.:
Will you please publish in full the bill introduced in regard to pensioning ex-prisoners of war?

We have not been furnished with a copy of the bill.

Reader, Magnolia, O.:
Can you give me the location of most of the medical schools in the State of Ohio?

Toledo, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield.

J. R. A., Winfield, W. Va.:
1. Would you advise me to get a patent out on starch polish? 2. Is the ——— any good?

1. Certainly, if you think there is money in it. 2. It is probably a fraud.

P. J., Lisbon, Dak.:
1. Is there a paper printed in Toledo called the Bee? 2. Has there ever been any direct tax from the States for the support of the United States Government? 3. Where could I get a condensed history of Germany?

1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

N. J. B., Tiffin, O.:
1. Is there a law upon the statute books of Ohio forbidding the keeping of houses of ill-fame? 2. If so, are there any special privileges granted to large cities? 3. Does Toledo or any other city grant such license?

1. Yes. 2. No. 3. No.

S. W., Frostburg, Md.:
1. Did the Congressmen that were elected in 1882 act in Congress before the present session? 2. Please give the number of Republicans and Democrats that voted for and against the late Tariff bill in the Senate and House.

1. No. 2. In the Senate the vote stood 30 Republicans and two Democrats for the bill, and 29 Democrats against it. In the House, 132 Republicans, 17 Democrats and one Greenbacker voted for it; and 10 Republicans, 98 Democrats and five Greenbackers against it.

A. B. C., (no Postoffice):
Please tell me what is the County seat of Cumberland County, Tenn.; also how many white and how many colored inhabitants in the County, and some description of the County.

Crossville; white, 4,496; colored, 42. The productions in 1879 were: Corn, 127,636 bush.; oats, 10,826; rye, 3,418; wheat, 2,797; value of orchard products, $6,03; hay, 1,197 tons; cotton, 9,330 bales; Irish potatos, 11,199 bushels; sweet potatoes, 27,489 bushels; tobacco, 16,099 pounds. The County is drained by Emery's river and Caney fork of the Cumberland; area, 700 square miles. The surface is hilly or mountainous.

Stenographer, St Johns, Mich.:
1. Having learned standard phonography and to run the type-writer, how should I proceed to get a situation as an amanuensis or private secretary? 2. About what salary does an amanuensis get? Would a knowledge of bookkeeping aid in getting such a position?

1. These questions are being asked by thousands of young men, and women, too, in all parts of the country. Some get situations by advertising, others by watching advertisements, but the majority depend on personal application or the influence of friends. 2. It depends upon the amount of work and the generosity of the employer. 3. We think it would.

Sub., Edison, O.:
Please let me know if a deed made to a minor is legal or void.

A minor, making a contract plainly beneficial to himself, can hold the other party to it; but if such contract be not to his benefit, he may disown it, at his option. If he make a contract, to take effect when he becomes of age, he may consider himself bound by it, or not, after he attains his majority.

J. G., Kelseyville, Cal.:
1. Is there a law in any of the States where a man and woman can live together as husband and wife by a contract in the presence of witnesses? 2. If so, can they dissolve that contract legally by mutual consent?

1. It has been held in several instances that no particular form of words or ceremony is necessary. 2. Having entered into a marriage contract, however, they must abide the consequences, and we know of no State where a couple can divorce themselves, and marry again, without incurring penalties.

D. M., Rockport, W. Va.:
1. When was Joseph Ray, the arithmetician, born and when did he die? 2. When and where was William McGuffey born, and when did he die? Was he a member of any church? 3. Where is Israel Putnam buried? 5. What is meant by the Tewksbury affair, as connected with the administration of Ben Butler?

1. Born in Virginia, November 25, 1807; died at Cincinnati, April 17, 1855. He was self-educated and became a schoolmaster at the age of 16. 2. Born in Washington County, Pa., September 23, 1800; died at Charlottsville, Va., May 4, 1873. He became President of Cincinnati College in 1836, of Miami University in 1839, and in 1845 was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia, where he remained until his death. 3. He was licensed to preach as a minister of the Presbyterian Church. 4. Near Brooklyn, Conn. 5. The State Almshouse is located at Tewksbury, and Butler made serious charges against the Superintendent and other officials.

J F. G., White Pine, W. Va.:
1. When is the proper time to trim peach trees, and how much should young trees, say two and three years old, be cut back? 2. Tell me how to manage a bed of strawberries that have been let run to the ground. 3. Please give directions for making brick.

1. An annual summer pruning is essential to the well-being of a tree. Divest young budded and grafted trees of all shoots from the stocks, below the bud or graft, as they appear; also rub off all useless buds in early shooting wall trees. 2. Some gardeners lay straw an inch or two thick over their beds in March, and set fire to it. 3. The quantity of sand or other substance required for any clay can only be determined by actual experiment. The more free the clay is from other ingredients than silica and alumina, the better the bricks made from it withstand high temperatures. The time required to burn a kiln varies with its extent and the manner in which it is fired, and no general directions can be given suitable to all conditions.

R. H., Lamar, Mo.:
Please give recipes to dye and stiffen hats.

A bath for dyeing 12 dozen hats consists of 144 pounds logwood, 12 pounds green sulphate of iron or copperas, and 7½ pounds verdigris. The copper is made of a semi-cylindrical shape and should be surrounded by an iron jacket or case, into which steam may be admitted, so as to [illegible] the temperature of the interior bath to 190° Fahrenheit, but no higher; otherwise the heat is apt to affect the stiffening varnish, called the [illegible] with which the body of the hat has been [illegible]. The logwood having been introduced and digested for some time, the copperas and [illegible] are added in successive quantities, and [illegible] above proportions, along with every successive two or three dozens of hats suspended [illegible] dipping machine. Each set of hats, [illegible] exposed to the bath, with occasional [illegible], during 40 minutes, is taken off and laid out upon the ground to be [illegible] completely blackened by the peroxydizement with the atmospheric oxygen. [illegible] hours the dyeing is completed. [illegible] the hats are well washed in [illegible] spirit stiffening [illegible] Seven [illegible] lac; two pounds [illegible] mastic; [illegible]

S. W. B., Vandalia, Mich.:
1. I wish to correct a mistake of yours in the BLADE of November 29, in answer to the question, How many churches and church members in the United States? For the Friends you gave 621 churches and 67,613 members, which is far from being correct. Appleton's Cyclopedia for 1874 gives 662 churches and 224,664 members with $4,000,000 of church property, and the church has grown more in proportion since that time than ever before. 2. Please give a list of Senators and Representatives of Congress.

1. The figures were taken from the American Almanac for 1883, edited by the Librarian of Congress. 2. We have given the list of Senators before, but as Congress is in session now we republish it, that our readers may see who are the workers and who are the drones in the Forty-eighth Congress. The year shows when the term expires:

SENATE.

Alabama.
James L. Pugh, D..1885
J. T. Morgan, D.....1889
Arkansas.
Jas. D. Walker, D..1885
A. H. Garland, D...1889
California.
Jas. T. Farley, D...1885
John F. Miller, R...1887
Colorado.
Nath. P. Hill, R.....1885
T. M. Bowen, R.....1889
Connecticut.
Orville H. Platt, R..1885
Jos. R. Hawley, R..1887
Delaware.
Thos. F. Bayard, D.1887
E. Saulisbury, D....1889
Florida.
Wilkinson Call, D....1885
Chas. W. Jones, D..1887
Georgia.
Jos. E. Brown, D...1885
A. H. Colquitt, D....1889
Illinois.
John A. Logan, R...1885
S. M. Cullom, R.....1889
Indiana.
D. W. Voorhees, D.1885
Benj. Harrison, R..1887
Iowa.
Wm. B. Allison, R..1885
J. F. Wilson, R.....1889
Kansas.
John J. Ingalls, R..1885
P. B. Plumb, R.....1889
Kentucky.
Jno. S. Williams, D.1885
J. B. Beck, D.......1889
Louisiana.
Benj. F. Jonas, D..1885
R. L. Gibson, D.....1889
Maine.
Eugene Hale, R.....1887
W. P. Frye, R.......1889
Maryland.
Jas. B. Groome, D..1885
A. P. Gorman, D.....1887
Massachusetts.
H. L. Dawes, R.....1885
G. F. Hoar, R.......1889
Michigan.
Omar D. Conger, R.1887
T. W. Palmer, R.....1889
Minnesota.
S. J. R. McMillan, R.1887
D. M. Sabin, R......1889

Mississippi.
Jas. Z. George, D..1887
L. Q. C. Lamar, D..1889
Missouri.
George G. Vest, D..1885
F. M. Cockrell, D....1887
Nebraska.
C. H. Van Wyck, R.1887
C. F. Manderson, R.1889
Nevada.
John P. Jones, R...1885
James G. Fair, D...1887
New Hampshire.
Henry W. Blair, R..1885
Albert Pike R.......1889
New Jersey.
Wm. J. Sewell, R....1887
J. R. McPherson, D.1889
New York.
E. G. Lapham, R....1885
Warner Miller, R...1887
North Carolina.
Zebulon B. Vance, R1885
M. W. Ransom, D..1889
Ohio.
G. H. Pendleton, D.1885
John Sherman, R...1887
Oregon.
Jas. H. Slater, D....1885
J. N. Dolph, R.......1889
Pennsylvania.
J. D. Cameron, R..1885
John I. Mitchell, R.1887
Rhode Island.
N. W. Aldrich, R....1887
H. B. Anthony, R...1889
South Carolina.
Wade Hampton, D.1885
M. C. Butler, D.....1889
Tennessee.
H. E. Jackson, D....1887
I. G. Harris, D........1889
Texas.
Sam. Bell Maxey, D.1887
R. Coke, D..........1889
Vermont.
J. S. Morrill, R. ...1885
Geo. F. Edmunds, R.1887
Virginia.
Wm. Mahone, R†....1887
H. H. Riddleberger, R†..........1889
West Virginia.
J. E. Kenna, D......1889
J. N. Camden, D.....1887
Wisconsin.
Angus Cameron, R. 1885
Philetus Sawyer, R. 1887

Republicans, 40; Democrats, 36.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alabama.
1 James T Jones, D
2 Hilary A Herbert, D
3 William C Oates, D
4 Charles M Shelley, D
5 Thomas Williams, D
6 G W Hewett, D
7 William H Forney, D
8 Luke Pryor, D

Arkansas.
*C R Breckenridge, D
1 Poindexter Dunn, D
2 James K Jones, D
3 John H Rogers, D
4 Samuel W Peel, D

California.
*Charles A Sumner, D
*John R Glascock, D
1 W S Rosecrans, D
2 J H Budd, D
3 Barclay Henly, D
4 P B Tully, D

Colorado.
1 James B Belford, R

Connecticut.
1 William W Eaton, D
2 Charles L Mitchell, D
3 John T Waite, R
4 E W Seymour, D

Delaware.
1 Charles B Lore, D

Florida.
1 R H M Davidson, D
2 H Bisbee, jr., R

Georgia.
Thomas Hardman, D
1 John C Nicholls, D
2 Henry G Turner, D
3 Charles F Crisp, D
4 Hugh Buchanan, D
5 N J Hammond, D
6 James H Blount, D
7 J C Clements, D
8 Seaborn Reese, D
9 Allen D Candler, D

Illinois.
1 R W Dunham, R
2 John F Finerty, Ind
3 George R Davis, R
4 George E Adams, R
5 Reuben Elwood, R
6 Robert R Hitt, R
7 T J Henderson, R
8 William Cullen, R
9 Lewis E Payson, R
10 N E Worthington, D
11 William H Neece, D
12 James W Riggs, D
13 Wm M Springer, D
14 J H Rowell, D
15 Joseph G Cannon, R
16 Aaron Shaw, D
17 Samuel W Moulton, D
18 Wm R Morrison, D
19 R W Townshend, D
20 John Thomas, R

Indiana.
1 John J Kleiner, D
2 Thomas R Cobb, D
3 S M Stockslager, D
4 William S Holman, D
5 C C Mason, D
6 Thomas M Browne, R
7 Stanton J Peele, R
8 John E Lamb, D
9 Thomas B Ward, D
10 Thomas J Wood, D.
11 George W Steele, R
12 Robert Lowry, D
13 Wm H Calkins, R

Iowa.
1 Moses A McCoid, R
2 Jere H Murphy, D
3 D B Henderson, R
4 L H Weller, D
5 James Wilson, R
6 John C Cook, D G
7 John A Kasson, R
8 Wm P Hepburn, R
9 W H M Pusey, D
10 A J Holmes, R
11 Isaac S Struble, R

Kansas
*E N Morrill, R
*Lewis Hanback, R
*Samuel R Peters, R
*B W Perkins, R
1 J A Anderson, R
2 Vacancy
3 Thomas Ryan, R

Kentucky.
1 Oscar Turner, I D
2 James F Clay, D
3 John E Halsell, D
4 T A Robertson, D
5 Albert S Willis, D
6 John G Carlisle, D
7 J S C Blackburn, D
8 P B Thompson, jr, D
9 W W Culbertson, R
10 John D White, R
11 E D Wolford, D

Louisiana.
1 Carleton Hunt, D
2 E John Ellis, D
3 Wm P Kellogg, R
4 N C Blanchard, D
5 J Floyd King, D
6 Edward T Lewis, D

Maine.
*Thomas B Reed, R
*Nelson Dingley, R
*Chas A Boutelle, R
*Seth L Milliken, R

Maryland.
1 G W Covington, D
2 J F C Talbott, D
3 F S Hoblitzell, D
4 J V L Findlay, D
5 Hart B Holton, R
6 L E McComas, R

Massachusetts.
1 Robert T Davis, R
2 John D Long, R
3 A A Ranney, R
4 Patrick A Collins, D
5 Leopold Morse, D
6 H B Lovering, D
7 Eben F Stone, R
8 Wm A Russell, R
9 Theodore Lyman, R
10 Wm W Rice, R
11 Wm Whiting, R
12 Geo D Robinson, R

Michigan.
1 Wm C Maybury, D
2 N B Eldredge, D
3 Edward S Lacey, R
4 George L Yaple, D
5 Julius Houseman, D
6 Edwin B Winans, D
7 Ezra C Carleton, D
8 Roswell G Horr, R
9 B M Cutcheon, R
10 H H Hatch, R
11 Edward Breitung, R

Minnesota.
1 Milo White, R
2 James B Wakefield, R
3 Horace B Strait, R
4 W D Washburn, R
5 Knute Nelson, R

Mississippi.
1 Henry L Muldrow, R
2 Contested
3 E S Jeffords, R
4 Hernando D Money, D
5 Otto R Singleton, D
6 H S Van Eaton, D
7 Ethel Barksdale, D

Missouri.
1 Wm W Hatch, D
2 A M Alexander, D
3 Alex M Dockery, D
4 James N Burnes, D
5 Alex Graves, D
6 John Cosgrove, D
7 A H Buckner, D
8 John J O'Neill, D
9 Jas O Broadhead, D
10 Martin L Clardy, D
11 Richard P Bland, D
12 Charles D Morgan, D
13 Robert W Fyan, D
14 Lown's H Davis, D

Nebraska.
1 Archibald J Weaver, R
2 James Laird, R
3 Ed K Valentine, R

Nevada.
1 George W Cassidy, R

New Hampshire.
1 Martin A Haynes, R
2 Ossian Ray, R

New Jersey.
1 Thomas M Ferrell, D
2 J Hart Brewer, R
3 John Kean, Jr, R
4 Benjamin F Howey, R
5 W W Phelps, R
6 W H F Fiedler, D
7 Wm McAdoo, D

New York.
*H W Slocum, D
1 Perry Belmont, D
2 W E Robinson, D
3 Darwin R James, R
4 Felix Campbell, D
5 Nichola Muller, D
6 Samuel S Cox, D
7 Wm Dorsheimer, D
8 John J Adams, D
9 John Hardy, D
10 Abram S Hewitt, D
11 Orlando B Potter, D
12 Waldo Hutchins, D
13 John H Ketcham, R
14 Lewis Beach, D
15 J H Bagley, Jr, D
16 T J VanAlstyne, R
17 H G Burleigh, R
18 Fred A Johnson, R
19 A H Parker, R
20 Edward Wemple, D
21 George W Ray, R
22 Chas R Skinner, R
23 J Thomas Spriggs, D
24 N W Nutting, R
25 Frank Hiscock, R
26 Sereno E Payne, R
27 J W Wadsworth, R
28 S C Millard, R
29 John Arnot, D
30 H S Greenleaf, D
31 Robert S Stevens, D
32 Wm F Rogers, D
33 Francis B Brewer, R

North Carolina.
*R T Bennett, D
1 Thomas S Skinner, D
2 James E O'Hara, R
3 Wharton J Green, D
4 William R Cox, D
5 Alfred M Scales, D
6 Clement Dowd, D
7 Tyre York, R
8 Robert B Vance, D

Ohio.
1 John F Follett, D
2 Isaac M Jordan, D
3 Robert M Murray, D
4 Benj F LeFevre, D
5 George E Seney, D
6 William D Hill, D
7 Henry L Morey, R
8 J Warren Keifer, R
9 James S Robinson, R
10 Frank H Hurd, D
11 J W McCormick, R
12 Alphonso Hart, R
13 George R Converse, D
14 George W Geddes, D
15 A J Warner, D
16 Beriah Wilkins, D
17 Joseph D Taylor, R
18 W McKinley, jr, R
19 Ezra B Taylor, R
20 David R Paige, D
21 Martin A Foran, D

Oregon.
1 Melvin C George, R.

Pennsylvania.
*M F Elliot, D
1 H H Bingham, R
2 Charles O'Neill, R
3 Samuel J Randall, D
4 William D Kelley, R
5 Alfred C Harmer, R
6 James B Evarhart, R
7 Isaac N Evans, R
8 D Ermentrout, D
9 A Herr Smith, R
10 William Mutchler,
11 John B Storm, D,
12 D W Connolly, D
13 C M Brumm, G-R
14 Samuel F Barr, R
15 George A Post, D
16 William W Brown, R
17 J M Campbell, R
18 L E Atkinson, R
19 William A Duncan, D
20 A G Curtin, D
21 Charles E Boyle, D
22 James H Hopkins, D
23 Thomas M Bayne, R
24 G V Lawrence, R
25 John D Patton, D
26 Samuel H Miller, R
27 S M Brainerd, R

Rhode Island.
1 Henry J Spooner, R
2 Jonathan Chace, R

South Carolina.
1 Samuel Dibble, D
2 George D Tillman, D
3 D Wyatt Aiken, D
4 John H Evins, D.
5 John J Hemphill, D
6 George W Dargan, D
7 E W M Mackey, R

Tennessee.
1 August H Pettibone, R
2 Leonidas C Houk, R
3 George C Dibbrell, D
4 Benton McMcMillan, D
5 Richard Warner, D
6 Andrew J Caldwell, D
7 J G Ballentyne, D
8 John M Taylor, D
9 Rice A Pierce, D
10 Casey Young, D

Texas.
1 Charles Stewart, D
2 John H Reagan, D
3 James H Jones, D
4 D B Culbertson, D
5 J W Throckmorton, D
6 Olin Wellborn, D
7 Thos P Ochiltree, R
8 J F Miller, D
9 Roger Q Mills, D
10 John Hancock, D
11 S W T Lanham, D

Vermont.
1 John W Stewart, R
2 Luke P Poland, R

Virginia.
*John S Wise, R†
1 Robert M Mayo, R
2 Harry Libby, R
3 George D Wise, D
4 B S Hooper, R†
5 George C Cabell, D
6 J B Tucker, D
7 Vacancy
8 John S. Barbour, D
9 Henry S Bowen, R†

West Virginia.
1 Nathan Goff, jr, R
2 William L Wilson, D
3 Chas P Snyder, D
4 Eustace Gibson, D

Wisconsin.
1 John Winans, D
2 D H Sumner, D
3 Burr W Jones, D
4 Peter V Deuster, D
5 Joseph Rankin, D
6 Richard Guenther, R
7 G M Woodward, D
8 William T Price, R
9 I Stephenson, R

Republicans, 125; Democrats, 197; Independent, 1; vacancies, 3.

* Elected on ticket at large.
† Mahoneites; will act with Republicans.

W. L., Grafton, Neb.:
In the BLADE of December 20 I see a question from Milbank, D. T., asking if you are sure all the States in the Union work under the grand jury system, and the writer states that he has heard that Wisconsin has no grand jury. I see in the West Bend Democrat, Washington County, Wis., in the proceedings of the County Board, a list of grand jurors and also of petit jurors for the next term of Court.

We quote from Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia for 1882: "In the higher Courts the common mode of commencing prosecutions is by indictment; but the State of Wisconsin has abolished the grand jury system, and substituted proceedings by information or complaint instead of it. In 14 States proceedings may be commenced either by indictment or information; in several of these the statutes require an indictment in case of a felony or other crime of a high grade. In North Carolina proceedings may be begun by sworn complaint. The initiation of proceedings by presentment is peculiar to Nevada, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The statutes of Pennsylvania provide that this mode shall not be adopted in the case of offenses of low grade where the remedy by indictment is adequate and no urgent necessity exists. In Virginia presentments may be made even in the County and Corporation Courts. In Wisconsin the County Judge of each County, in his capacity as an individual Magistrate, may receive a plea of guilty at the request of an offender actually in custody, in any case where the maximum penalty for the offense charged does not exceed five years in the penitentiary."

C. B. E., Osceola, Ia.:
1. Please give us a sketch of Congreve's "Way of the World." 2. Also of Frederick Froebel's system of education.

1. We never read the comedy. It is said to have failed completely and disgusted him with the theater. A writer says of Congreve: "His plots are intricate and confused, and his dialogue is defiled by all the grossness of his age. The element in which he moves is intrigue. His world is composed of wives, gallants and husbands; and the wives and the gallants are in a continual conspiracy against the husbands. What strikes the readers of these plays is the superabundant wit; but there is no discrimination or keeping in the brilliancy; the shoeblack is as witty as the hero." 2. The kindergarten should consist of a series of large, pleasant rooms, opening upon a garden, in which, besides the play ground for all and a large garden plot, there should be a plot for each child old enough to cultivate them. There should be flowers, vegetables, trees, birds, etc. The children may be from the age of two months to 14 years, and should pass from three to five hours at the gardens. Not more than 25 children should be under the care of a single teacher. Exclusion from the games or gardens for a day or more is the only punishment allowed. Froebel devised many games and exercises for his course of instruction, and, as a part of the necessary apparatus, prepared his six gifts, which are used in all the kindergartens. In the use of each of these an explanatory song, sung at first by the teacher and afterward by the children, accompanies each exercise or game. The first gift consists of six soft balls of different colors and a string; the colors are red, blue and yellow—green, violet and orange. They are moved horizontally, vertically and in circles before the infant, by the teacher or an older child, who sings the songs explaining the motions. By these balls the child obtains ideas of form, color, size and movement, as well as of his own individuality. The second gift is a cube, a cylinder, a wooden ball, a stick and a string; these are rolled, whirled, dragged and used in a great variety of ways, and from them the child acquires ideas of form, size, sound, movement, and of development according to a fixed law. The third gift is a cube cut into eight equal cubes; these the child arranges into other forms and receives new lessons in the law of development, gets a notion of angles, cubes, the laws of construction and the division of units into halves, quarters and eighths. He should always be taught to construct from the center. The fourth gift is a cube divided into eight equal planes. In the use of these the children unite around a table and construct together their buildings and other objects. By means of this and the preceding gifts, the alphabet and the elementary principles of arithmetic and geometry may be taught. The fifth gift is an extension of the third; the cube is divided into 27 small cubes, and three of these are divided diagonally into halves and three into quarters. This introduces the triangle, and gives scope for the construction of the arch and other architectural objects, and for practical perspective. The sixth gift is an extension of the fourth, the cube being divided into 27 planes, of which six are again divided, three in hight and three in breadth; in the use of these the children are taught to build from the teacher's dictation. A seventh is added, containing all the forms of the last four. To these gifts are subsequently joined movable lines or plaiting sticks, which are also used for construction, being united, when necessary, by softened peas, pasteboard and tissue paper, to be combined into figures and objects, and soft clay for modeling, in which many of the children become very expert. Drawing in the net, that is, on a slate furrowed into squares, and subsequently on paper ruled with pale ink in squares and painting in the net are also introduced. The gymnastic exercises are still plays, of which there are a great variety, intended to develop all the muscles; these, too, are all accompanied by songs explanatory and instructive. For older pupils Froebel established scholars' gardens, in which workshops took the place of the games.

Delayed Subscriptions.

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Letter containing 30c., postmarked at Roanoke, Ind., no name or order.

Letter containing 25 cents, no address, signed Th. G. Gay.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed C. B. Throckmorton—three of the papers to go to Providence, no State given.

If D. L. Koons, of Granite Bend, will give his full address the papers will be sent him.

Letter containing $2, to pay for papers for J. S. Cameron and J. N. Replogle, signed Maggie Christy, no address.

Letter containing 75c., no date, signed by Mattie Sutton.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed Wm. McGowen.

Letter containing $1, no date, orders specimen copies for Thos. Jones, D. H. Burnett and others.

If J. I. Page, of Perry, will give his full address we will comply with his request.

Letter containing $1, dated at Westport, no County or State, signed Mrs. M. L. Norton.

Letter containing $1, postmarked Lebanon Ind., no order and no address or name.

Letter containing $2, dated at Germania, no County or State, signed E. King.

Letter containing $4, no address, signed T. R. Points.

If J. L. Little, P. M., will give his full address his complaint will be looked up.

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Letter containing $1, dated at Howells, no County or State, signed C. H. Shaw.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed David Tower.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed G. Drummond.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed T. Reynolds.

Letter containing 10c., no address, signed A. P. Higley.

Letter containing $1, dated at Cooperstown, no County or State, signed J. A. Wood.

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Every Soldier disabled in service and in line of duty, by wound, injury or disease, is entitled to pension. Widows, Minor Children, Dependent Father or Mother, or minor brothers and sisters of soldiers, whose death was due to military service, are entitled. Thousands of Pensioners Entitled to Increase. Honorable Discharges, and Certificates of Lost Discharges, obtained. Charge of desertion removed. Horse claims payable to January, 1884. Bounty still due in many cases. Send 6c. in postage for New Laws, Rulings and Decisions. H. S. Berlin & Co., 712 Eleventh St., Washington, D.C.

A Confederate Anecdote of Gen. Sherman.

E. V. Smalley, in the January Century.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who commanded the Confederate forces engaged in resisting the advance upon Atlanta, once narrated the following incident, which well illustrated the impression Sherman had made upon the minds of the Southern soldiers at that time as a commander of resources and ready expedients. Johnston stood on Kenesaw Mountain watching with his glass the movements of his enemy's wagon trains on the great plain to the northward. A staff officer came riding up with the news that the rebel cavalry had got in the rear of Sherman's army and had burned a number of railroad bridges. The officer had been forced to make a detour of two days to get around the Union army. Scarcely had he finished speaking when a whistle was heard, and a moving train appeared in the distance, showing that Sherman had already rebuilt the bridges and re-opened his communications. Walking past a group of soldiers lounging in the shade, a few minutes later, the General overheard them discussing Sherman's chances of success. Said of them: "We'll make it a Moscow campaign and destroy his whole army." "How can you make it a Moscow campaign without any snow?" asked his less enthusiastic comrade. "I mean that we'll cut his communications, destroy everything, and starve him out. We'll burn all the bridges." "Don't you know he carries duplicate bridges along with him?" "Well, we'll blow up the big tunnel." "Oh, hell!" exclaimed the other man, with a look of disgust; "you don't know old Tecumseh Sherman. He's got a duplicate tunnel too!"

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

A Florida Lake Runs Away.

The Nashville *American* says that the underground passage of Octahatchie lake, near Bellville, Fla., broke loose recently, and in a few hours the lake was dry with the exception of that portion known as the sink and a stream which flowed into it. Trout, bream, and perch were caught by the hundred. This lake is one of nature's curiosities. When full of water it covers an area of several hundred acres. A subterranean passage connecting the west end of the lake with the Withlacoochee river sometimes becomes obstructed, clogged up, and as a bold creek flows into the lake at the eastern end, the entire basin of the lake is soon filled with water. Sometimes it is years before the obstruction in the underground passage will break, but whenever it does it is only a few hours until it is dry.

WEAK LUNGS AND SENSITIVE THROATS are severely tried by the sudden changes of temperature usual in our climate, and in consequence *Asthmatic Affections, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Bronchitis and similar complaints* are sure to be more or less prevalent. Coughs and Colds, the forerunners of these often fatal complaints, should be prudently taken in hand on the first symptoms, by resorting at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old and well-tried remedy, certain to remove your Cold, and to exert a healing and strengthening effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs.

The Latest Society Nonsense.

Pall Mall Budget.

Somebody ought to introduce into England a form of entertainment which has, we are told, been for some time in vogue in Paris—*diners en tete.* At these dinners—and the rule has sometime been extended to dances—all the guests are bound to appear with their heads attired in some fancy costume. An old gentleman goes as a Doge of Venice or a Pope, a young lady as Marie Antoinette or an Incroyable. The choice of both ladies and gentlemen is unlimited, and as the disguise is of the head alone the great expense of a complete fancy dress is avoided, while at the same time the opportunity for accurate imitation of antique types is increased through the much greater facility offered by prints and paintings which so often give only the head and bust. We commend the novelty to the country-houses. In Paris the function is notified to the guests by the addition of the words "en tete" to the card of invitation.

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Price, 25 cents. *Sold only in boxes.*

Coming Over to the Truth.

Wheeling Journal.

David Wells, the great Free Trader, has finally worked himself up to the admission that wages are higher in America than in Europe; but he steadily avoids the admission that it is the result of a Protective Tariff. David is resting in the half-way house. He will land on Jordan's banks in good time.

As a remedy for coughs and colds, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has never been equalled. Its name is a household throughout the world.

Result of a Pronounced Fitness of Things.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is not luck alone, but a pronounced fitness of things, also, in the circumstances which have recently brought Kentucky to the front as the driving-wheel of the Democratic machine. Kentucky has more illiteracy in proportion to population than any other State in the Union.

We wish to say to our readers that Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts of Nectarine, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., are the finest, purest and most natural flavors we have ever used. They are made from the true select fruits and aromatics. The common flavoring extracts in the market bear no comparison for fine flavor, to Dr. Price's.

The Tobacco Tax.

National Republican.

The Virginia tobacco men have instructed their Senators and Congressmen to work for the abolition of the tax on tobacco. The Cincinnati, Chicago, and Louisville tobacco men, on the other hand, have notified their Representatives to let the tobacco tax severely alone. They don't want any discussion of the matter, and say they lost too much money by the last change. They only ask for an appropriation to cover the unpaid rebate of taxes.

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CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and Greasy Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifier. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops, and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest. Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NEW PAMPHLET containing a map and descriptions of the soil, crops and general resources of every county in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the Commissioner of Immigration, Detroit, Mich.

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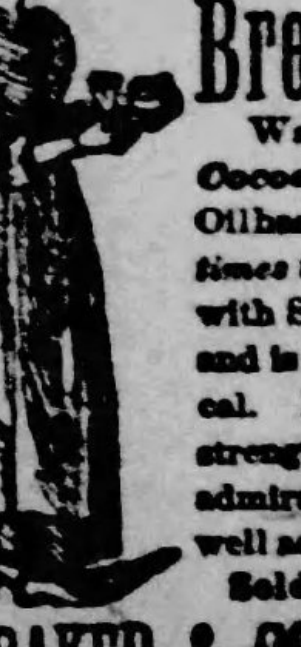

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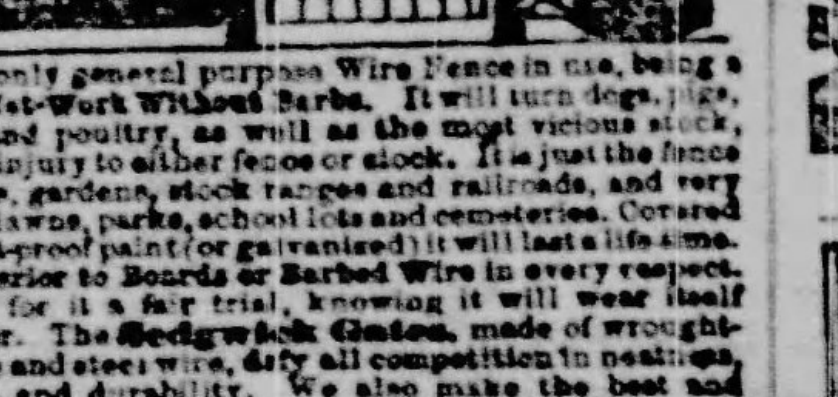

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40 Satin Finish, Extra size, Golden Beauties, Friendship Series, Script Motto & Bird Cards, with name, 10c, 11 pks. & this heavy rolled gold seal ring for $1. Ag't's complete Album 25c. Please remember this is not the cheap pack and ring so much advertised. ALLING BROS., Northford, Ct.

80 CARDS BEST QUALITY. New designs in Satin and Gold finish, with name, 10 cts. We offer $100 for a pack of cards any nicer work, or prettier styles. Samples free. Eagle Card Works, New Haven, Ct.

60 Lovely Cards Choice chromos, your name in pretty type, post-paid 10c. 25 fine gold edge cards 10c. Hidden name cards 12 for 20c. 500 other styles. Big pay to agents. Send 6c for terms and samples to canvass with. Holly Card Co., Meriden, Ct
New style fruit or pocket knife, or a nice ring, free with a 50c. order.

Print Your Own Cards with our $3 Printing Press. Larger sizes for circulars, &c., $8 to $75. For young or old, business or pleasure. Everything easy; printed directions. Send 2 stamps for Catalogue of Presses, Type, Cards, &c., &c., to the factory. KELSEY & CO., Meriden, C[illegible]

YOUR NAME printed on ALL NEW designs of Gold [illegible] Remembrances, Sentiments, Floral, etc., with Love, [illegible] ship, and Holiday Mottoes [illegible] elegant Ring, 50c., 15 pks. & Ring, $1.
12 NEW "CONCEALED NAME" Cards (name concealed with hand holding flowers with mottoes) 10c. 7 pks. and this Ring for $1. Agents' sample book and full outfit, 25c. Over 200 new Cards added this season. Blank Cards at wholesale. NORTHFORD CARD CO. Northford [illegible]

CARDS & K[illegible]
30 different [illegible] Floral, Ivy W[illegible] el, Sentiment [illegible] Summer, W[illegible] Marine [illegible]
with your name in [illegible] and this beautiful Pearl [illegible] (for lady or gent) $1.0[illegible] CAXTON PRIN[illegible]

189933A

HE WEEKLY BLADE.

OLEDO BLADE CO.. Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, January 3, 1884.

Entered at the Postoffice at Toledo as Second-Class Matter.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

HEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

ARGEST AND BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED.

TERMS—Postage Paid.

Single copy, one year, $1,00, six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Clubs of 11, one year, $10—our best terms to agents for club of any size, EVERY ELEVENTH COPY FREE, or the agent may retain 10 per cent. commission in cash.

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THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

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Circulation Last Week, 115,000.

PERSONS who are not subscribers to the BLADE who receive this number will understand that we want them to examine it carefully, and enroll themselves on our books. The BLADE at $1 a year is the cheapest paper in the world, and we believe, for the family, it is the best. We send the great engraving of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress and the BLADE one year for $2.

BEER AND ITS EFFECTS—AN IMPORTANT PAPER.

We call the attention of every reader of the BLADE to the fact that our issue of January 17 will contain an article on beer and its effect upon the human system, which we want read by every man and boy in the country. We are interviewing the physicians of the City of Toledo, all of them, as to the effect of the lager beer, now in so common use, on the [illegible] mental system, and what they say of it will be faithfully reported.

The showing will be one that will make an impression upon this infernal traffic. It will be shown that no one, healthy or unhealthy, who has the slightest regard for physical or mental strength can afford to touch or taste it.

Beer has been sailing under a false flag from the beginning. It was welcomed at its introduction as a milder form of intoxicant than whisky, and was much vaunted as a health-giving beverage and one comparatively safe to use.

Beer, really, is the most dangerous of all the intoxicants used. It is the cause of more drunkenness and more of the evils that result from drunkenness than any of the whole list of alcoholic beverages. This we shall show by the testimony of 30 or more of men eminent in the medical profession, whose practice is largely among beer drinkers.

We want this number of the BLADE scattered like leaves in the Autumn. We want it sent everywhere and read by everybody.

We will mail them, post-paid, at the rate of 2 cents a copy, or $2 per hundred, in any number. Send for as many as you can afford to, and see that they fall into the right hands. Two cents a copy, for as many or as few as you can use. Everybody interested in the one great question of the day should circulate at least a few.

Send in your orders at once, that we may forward them promptly. If desired we will take the trouble to wrap and mail copies that may be ordered at the same rate.

PRES. ARTHUR'S daughter NELLIE organized a Christmas Club consisting of a thousand workers to make Christmas presents for poor people.

THE corn growing of 1883 has shown the folly of attempting to acclimate the Southern corn in the Northern States. It has resulted in considerable loss wherever tried.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* thinks that with 17 Illinois distilleries turning out 103,000 gallons of whisky a day, Chicago ought to get in a sufficient supply in time for the Convention.

LAST Sunday some 2,000 persons visited the Bartholdi Loan Exhibition in New York, showing how gladly the people who could not go the working days seized the opportunity of going Sunday.

THE BLADE and the finest engraving in the world, but one, for $2. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress should be on the walls of every one who has read the great allegory. It is a magnificent engraving. We send it and the BLADE one year for $2.

THE royal families of Europe are having a nice time visiting together, and a considerable of that sort of thing has been planned for the future. They are trying to bolster up each other's tottering thrones probably, and it may be a wise thing.

WHATEVER twist can be given the [illegible] of the United States toward the [illegible] solutions of '98 by the Judiciary [illegible]e, will be given by that fine [illegible] fossil era in politics—J. RAN[illegible]CKER, of Virginia. TUCKER's [illegible]onception of the laws of the [illegible]ates is that they should bestow [illegible] upon a "nigger" which a white [illegible] bound to respect.

[illegible] your subscription promptly [illegible] ther name with your own, and [illegible] ble the circulation of the [illegible]r, and our friends can [illegible] there is a President to [illegible] must be a Repub[illegible] objects to digest be[illegible]ed to reason. [illegible] BLADE is the

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE year which has just closed has been a remarkably disastrous one in point of accidents and calamities on land and water. Throughout its course these have crowded on each other with unusually great loss of life and property. Beginning with the memorable floods of the Danube and the Rhine, the Mississippi, the Ohio, and other Western rivers, the series of disasters continued with exceptional earthquakes, tornados, fires, cyclones, ship-wrecks, railway accidents, etc. The fatality has been exceedingly great. The loss of life, not taking into account the deaths from war, pestilence, crime and suicide, and not including those accidents in which there were less than three persons killed, amounts to 94,307 deaths.

CHAIRMAN MORRISON says that he hardly thinks his committee will get to work at the details of the proposed new Tariff bill before the middle of January, and he believes that a month will be necessary to complete the measure. While the bill will have some of the features of his old bill of the Forty-fourth Congress, it will be unlike it in most respects. He does not propose to make any sweeping changes, but to take the initial steps toward the complete revision of the Tariff on an equitable basis.

EXCEPT in speculative circles, the week has been practically featureless in its business aspects. Christmas week is ordinarily called an "off week" for new business—industry is interrupted, buying and selling are on a hand-to-mouth basis, and attention and labor are rather directed to stock taking and settlements than to traffic.

In produce and securities the character of trading has been interesting. The most prominent feature has been a material collapse in breadstuffs values. In Chicago corn sold 3½ to 4½c lower than a week ago, wheat shows a decline of 2⅛ to 2⅝c. and oats 1⅛ to 1½c. Other Western markets are 2 to 2½ lower on wheat and corn and fractionally lower on oats. Seaboard markets are 1¼ to 2¼c lower on wheat, and ½ to 1½c lower on corn. Receipts of corn in the West show a large increase, and those of wheat still fail to indicate that the period of decrease has been approached. All cereals show an increase in visible supply. Of wheat the stocks on this side and afloat have a gain of 493,000 bushels, and in corn there is an increase of 749,000 bushels. Foreign supplies maintain a large surplusage over former years, and controlling foreign centors have weakened. Wheat and corn have declined in Liverpool about 1¼d per cental. English advices report that both Russia and Australia and offering Spring deliveries freely on a parity with current prices. Provisions have been heavy and drooping and at the close there is a decline in Chicago as compared with a week ago of 65c@$1.12½ in mess pork, 17½@30c in steam lard, and 30c in spot sides. Hogs have declined in the West 20@30c, but cattle are higher for expert stock and lower for other grades.

WHEN last week the French took Sontay it was expected that the next move forward Bacninh would be quickly made and then with that war may be considered as fairly inaugurated. As yet, however, it has not been made. Meanwhile the condition of the people of Tonquin is deplorable. They are robbed and abused on all sides. If they declare for the French, they are oppressed by the Mandarins; if they do not French troops sack and destroy their property.

THE war in the Soudan does not present any great change since last week. EL MAHDI is said to be advancing on Khartoum, where the greatest excitement reigns. It is certainly true that small bodies of his forces are hovering around the City firing at the boats on the river, and doing all the harm possible. BAKER Pasha has arrived at Suakim and will advance as soon as more troops arrive at Berber. Meanwhile there is a great deal of feeling against the English because of the refusal of the latter to assist in the operations against EL MAHDI. It now appears that it will be necessary or the British Government either to assume more responsibility or give up all interference.

FRANCE is following Germany's example in prohibiting the importation of American meats They are to be allowed to enter only three ports for inspection—Havre, Bordeaux, and Marseilles. Pork is not to be permitted to enter at all, after January 20, 1884. This decree will cause a great deal of feeling in this country, as Germany's course with regard to the same matter has done.

THE Haytian rebellion was virtually ended with the death of BRAZELAIS, the rebel chieftain. Very soon after Jeremie surrendered and advised the other rebel strongholds to do the same.

IT is now almost a year since the death of GAMBETTA, who was undoubtedly the strongest man in France. Great preparations are being made by the Republicans to commemorate the anniversary of that sad day, felt to be so now even by those who in his lifetime opposed him. In less than a year they have discovered that his policy was the best for the nation, and it is now followed in foreign matters as closely as possible. One thing he seems to have understood and that was the necessity of keeping the public mind occupied with outside affairs in order to insure the permanence of the Republic. As has been stated, the prospect of the war in Tonquin has united the various factions in the Chamber of Deputies, thus checking its disintegrating tendencies, while it has given stability to a Ministry which seemed for a time in daily danger of being overthrown.

WE are mailing the engraving of Pilgrim's Progress as fast as we get them from the printers. It is a slow process to print them as they should be, and we won't have them any other way. We shall be up with our orders in a few weeks, and till then we ask our patrons to be patient. Every one's name is recorded, and everybody will get them as soon as possible.

AIKEN, of South Carolina—representative of the region where prevails the darkest illiteracy in the country—is made Chairman of the Committee on Education. Did Mr. CARLISLE mean that education, like charity, should begin at home?

SERG. MASON thanks the "Lord God, and the people of the United States" that he is out of prison. He ought to put in a postscript acknowledging what the newspapers have done in that direction.

WOMEN AND RUM.

Ninety-nine per cent of the respectable women in the country, maids, widows and matrons, are heart and soul opposed to rum in all its forms. To woman there is not only nothing in rum that is pleasant, but there is nothing that is not misery. A man may find some comfort in intoxicants, while he is drinking them, and till the horrible reaction comes. He finds some comfort in the bar-room for it is always warm, and there is always a exileration and lifting up of spirit, in drink. While drinking he has, or thinks he has, something of a good time, and when he staggers home, no matter how wretched that home my be, he is in a condition that makes cold and hunger endurable. The rum supports him till its effect passes off, and then more rum restores him to new life, and so on.

Of course it comes to an end, and the end is wretchedness itself, but till the stomach is gone, so that rum will not excite it, there is some compensation in it for him.

But his wife and children! While the husband is in the warm grog-shop, they are shivering in the wretched hovel. Rum take the place of clothes, and fuel, and pleasant surroundings for him, but they have the cold, the dirt, the rags and squalor to endure without that support.

They have the wretchedness while the husband and father is away, with the absolute certainty that his coming is to add brutality to the other misery they are enduring. Cold and hunger are certain to be supplemented with kicks and blows. Brutality invariably brings up the doleful train of hunger, cold and want.

The father, absorbed in business, may not note the growing color on the face of his son, and the other unmistakable evidences of the gnawing appetite which is consuming him. But the mother, with her keen instincts, is never deceived. She knows his out-goings and his in-comings; she marks the progress of the destroyer, and long before the father begins to suspect the truth, the mother is certain of it. Woman-like she shields her son, and keeps the horrid truth in her own breast, where it burns like a coal of fire.

She has daughters who are to be married, and there comes another danger. Who is to be the custodian of their happiness? Is the destroyer to mar their lives? Son or daughter it is all one. Rum threatens both.

Rum is the one standing dread of every woman in the land. Rum is the one threat that hangs over every woman's life. Rum is the standing menace to peace and happiness in every household. Rum is the one haunting ghost of every woman who has husband, son or daughter. Other vices have limitations—this has none. Other vices may be cured, or, at the worst, a man may care something for wife and child with other vices, but rum is the one giant vice that roots out of a man every scintilla of affection, and every atom of tenderness. It is the king vice which includes all the others. There is in it dishonesty, brutality and murder. There is nothing that is bad that is not possible for a drunkard, nothing that a woman most dreads in the direction of the bad but what in a drunkard is more than probable, almost certain.

Is it any wonder that good women, universally, are willing to do anything to curtail its power for evil? Is it any wonder that almost universally they are the foremost supporters of every proposition to kill it out? They know its misery better than men do, for they are its chief victims.

Upon the women of the country a great duty devolves. This over-shadowing curse, this aggregation of vices, this epitome of misery, has impudently set up its claim to the control of the country. It has announced its determination to increase its power for evil by intrenching itself behind law, and to this end proposes to make the laws. It has announced itself above law. The Brewers and Distillers have organized to prevent any interference with their horrid business, any curtailing of their power to spread misery and death. They are organizing a new and effective raid upon the women of the country, striking them through their sons and husbands.

How are the women to meet this attack? By organization. Let them organize as have their natural enemies, the rum-sellers. Let every township in the United States have its organization of women, the purpose of which shall be to devolop public sentiment against rum and for the promotion of sobriety. Let them refuse all companionship with rum, either in the drinker or seller. They have the power in their hands to make drinking not only unfashionable, but disreputable; to set such a seal of condemnation upon it as will drive it where belongs, outside the pale of good society. They can, if they will, relegate it to the bar-rooms of the slums. They may, if they choose, close every "respectable" saloon in the country, without unsexing themselves or doing anything that the most refined woman on earth could object to. They have the means to make indulgence in intoxicants a social crime, to compel men, young and old, who have any self-respect, feel that they risk something by countenancing the horrid traffic in any way. The power of woman for good is something enormous, and God knows there is no cause in which it can be better used than this. It is especially their cause—they have the most interest in it.

They can save many a young man from himself, and remove temptation from the path of many a threatened one.

Organization should be met with organization, and the women, the chief sufferers from rum, should lead in this matter in their own defense. This is one very effective way to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

OUR ENGRAVING OF PILGRIM PROGRESS—HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

The following speaks for itself:

LEADVILLE, COL., Dec. 28, 1883.

I received your engraving this morning. Am surprised. It is better than my imagination pictured, and is worth five times the cost. Yours,

A. G. WOOSTER.

We have such testimonials by the hundred. The engraving is, as we advertise it, the finest specimen of steel engraving, with one exception, ever made. The exception is the death of NELSON on the deck of the "Victory," engraved for the London Art Union by SHARP. That picture sold for $60. Ours always sold for $10, and it cannot be had in art stores today for anything less. Those who want to ornament their homes at trifling cost can do no better. The BLADE one year and this splendid engraving for $2.

WHO HAS THE ADVANTAGE?

It must be borne in mind continually that in any struggle over discriminations we have hold of the hilt of the sword. It is of vastly more importance to any other nation to sell to us than it is for us to sell to them. This is because, as a rule, we sell only the cheapest and crudest products, upon which the profit is the slenderest, while other nations sell us the products of high mechanical skill, and organized capital, upon which the profits are enormous.

England, France and Germany buy from us breadstuffs, meats, lumber and cotton. As a natural consequence they only pay us for these what they can buy them for from the degraded laborers of other lands. The Kansas farmer only receives for wheat what it can be bought for from the poverty-stricken serf of Russia, who is only allowed so much wages as will keep him in animal existence in a wretched hut, where meat does not appear on his table twice a year. The Southern planter only gets for cotton what it can be bought for from the Hindu peasant, who is not allowed for it more than will furnish him with a breech-clout for clothing and a handful of rice for his daily food. But this grain and cotton is pa for in silks and wines, and gold watches, fine cloths, kid gloves, etc., upon which the profits are very great. A bushel of wheat upon which the farmer has not made more than 5 per cent. pays for a yard of silk, upon which the grower and manufacturer has made 50 per cent.

The United States is the best market in the world for all the Nations that sell to us. The people here have quadruple the spending money *per capita* that any other people have, and they spend their money with a liberality wholly unknown to other people. The American working man buys, as every day necessaries, things that in Europe are regarded as luxuries only permissible to the moderately wealthy. France sells us $64,000,000 worth of her goods per annum, and England $175,000,000, but her people make more off the smaller amount they sell us than off treble the valuation sold to England, for the reason that England buys largely of raw material, and buys nothing that she can manufacture herself. Ten millions of Americans are really better customers for a European manufacturer than 20 millions of English, French or Germans, and better than 30 millions of Spaniards, Italians and Austrians, and better than 40 millions of Russians, Chinese, Hindus, or other nations, where the mass of the people are in a condition of dire poverty.

Therefore, while the cutting off of one branch of our exports may cause us much inconvenience and loss, the injury is vastly less than we can inflict upon them by retaliation. The destruction of our pork trade with Germany may temporarily lower the price of our pork and pork products, but if we cut off $12,000,000 worth of woolen and cotton manufactures which Germany has been sending us we will shut down two-thirds of the factories in Deutschland, and bring general misery. We can hurt Europe vastly worse than Europe can hurt us in any warfare of that kind.

EL MAHDI'S MOVEMENTS.

It is announced that EL MAHDI is moving with his forces from El Obeid toward Khartoum, the principal City of The Soudan. That captured, and he has possession of all of that country and is in a position to strike for still farther conquests. The effect elsewhere through Egypt and other countries where the followers of MAHOMET live would be powerful and deeper reaching than even the most thoughtful can now foresee.

The question as to his ability to conquer Khartoum is an open one. Besides being the commercial center of the whole region it has a military position of great strength. It is protected by five detached earthwork forts besides the broad rivers each side of it. The forts, however, are said to be poorly armed and would soon give away before a strong attack.

EL MAHDI, thus far, has not been rapid in his movements, but when he has got ready to advance, he has been invariably successful. He cannot but feel that his future largely depends upon his capturing Khartoum, since one of his prophecies is that he should be proclaimed there prophet and ruler the 12th of December, which is the beginning of the new Mussulman century. It is now past that time, but if he gets there within a month it will not destroy the faith of his followers. If he has, as reported, started far Khartoum, the end is not far distant. Defeat means destruction to his assumptions; success will establish his claims with thousands upon thousands of Mahometans who are now uncertain how to regard his pretensions.

THE BLADE is the first newspaper of National importance that has yet dared to strike the Rum Power fairly and squarely in the face. It is the first paper of its class that has ever made a direct fight upon this monster, and made it regardless of consequencees. We want this noted, for after the battle has been fought and half-won there will be enough to follow.

As we expected, we have met with the bitterest possible opposition. We have found a host of men who know and admit that the Rum Power is a curse to the country, but who are too timid to give it battle. Then comes the enormous class who have interest, direct or indirect, in the business, who deprecate all opposition to it because it touches their pockets. The newspaper that tries to make men better has a hard time of it under the most favorable circumstances. There are more people interested in any wrong than any one has any idea of, and conservatism always holds back.

All we ask is for the friends of the cause to build up the influence of the BLADE by extending its circulation. We know we are right, and we shall follow the path we have marked out, no matter at what cost. To break the Rum Power is the great thing to do now, and whatever the BLADE can do to that end will be done.

We ask the friends of the cause to hold up our hands.

THE Standard Oil Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. As it has Senators and Representatives it naturally wants the other appurtenances of Government. Its designs upon the Brooklyn Navy Yard doubtless have for an ultimate object the building of a navy that will admonish the Sultan of Turkey of the danger of his present course toward American kerosene.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

Eighteen hundred and eighty four! It seems but yesterday since the year now dying was ushered into the world, holding the happenings which thrilled us with pleasure or saddened us with pain, and now it has almost past leaving behind it only memories. The first half was full of casualties from pestilence, earthquake, fire and accident, causing a loss of life that was unusual. It boots not to go over the list now, to recall the horrors that are gone. It is better to dwell upon the bright side of the picture, to rejoice over what was bright and be glad for what of pleasure and happiness the fleeing months brought us individually, and to the world at large.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-four! Looking back over the twelvemonth, it is hard to realize that any great progress has been made, that the world has taken any long step forward. It is only when the years are counted into tens and the then and now are compared, that the wonderful change can be seen. New inventions and new discoveries have multiplied rapidly, and the world is a far different one from what it was but a decade since.

One of the greatest changes that a few years have brought is the knowledge now had of countries once only known upon the map. Africa was a mysterious region; China, Japan and Corea fabled lands shut away from modern civilization. Now children are taught to locate towns and villages in these regions, and we read daily of what is going on in those far-away places, brought to our very doors by the wonderful inventions of this century.

Time and tide wait for no man. What was true of the past is true of the present. There never was a time when men pushed and jostled each other so defiantly in a race for the prizes of life, and there were never so many prizes to be fought for. To-morrow ushers in another year of fierce struggle and fiery competition, mingled, it is to be hoped, with earnest labor for the good of all, and tempered with pure home lives and earnest devotion to whatever is best and truest within our ken.

So hoping, and so trusting, the BLADE makes its *adieux* to its patrons and friends for the Old Year. May all sorrows and vexations pass with his vanishing wing. May the joys shine on thru clustered days of 1884, now at our door. May each and all of the BLADE readers have a happy, HAPPY NEW YEAR.

TROUBLE FOR CANDY LOVERS.

Candy lovers will soon be in trouble. Especially is this true of those who doat upon the marshmallow and the gum drop, and they number many. Doubtless few of them have dreamed that the False Prophet, away thousands and thousands of miles could interfere with their pleasure. They may have read with a sort of half interest as a part of the news of the day that a man claiming to be the successor of MAHOMET had raised an army of enthusiastic followers with which he was sweeping everything before him, but the land of The Soudan was so far away and so nearly an unknown region that the story was like a fable or legend, with no living, vital relation to themselves. Soon, however, they are to learn that it may affect them, unless his onward career is checked and that speedily. And this is the way:

The best confectionary is composed largely of gum arabic, in fact that article forms about 30 per cent of the whole. What may not be generally known is that this comes almost exclusively from The Soudan where the war is going on, and Khartoum is its great market. The natives bring it there and dispose of it to merchants from Cairo who, once a year, when the river Nile is the highest, float it down to that City, and there it is shipped to the four principal markets of the world, of which New York is one. The United States consume each year 6,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

This then, tells why candy lovers may be in trouble. There was no crop brought in this year; there will be none next, unless matters settle down to a peaceful condition very soon. Nearly all of last year's crop was destroyed by the Egyptian army while in Khartoum.

The price of gum has gone up and must go higher, and with it that of candy of which it forms so large a constituent. It is now prophesied that in a few weeks more, gum arabic will cost 50 cents a pound instead of the old price of eight or 10 cents. It is an ill wind, however, that blows nobody any good. Those who have a large stock on hand will make a fortune. But alas, for the gum-drop and marsh-mallow devotees!

AND still we have the wonderful, glowing skies at evening, and still the wonder grows as to their cause. No theory has yet seemed to exactly fit the case. The one that they are due to vast quantities of dust and ashes ejected last August during the time of the Java eruption is beset with difficulties, such as their long continuance, their appearance in various places at times that would render an impossible velocity necessary, and what is more convincing, the fact that in 1823 and 1831 the same appearances are recorded and there were no great eruptions.

The New York *Herald* says:

> The latest data given by European observers of the phenomenon rather confirm the view we originally advanced, that the "red" and "green" suns were the effects of an exceptional evaporation from the oceans and a consequent excess of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere over the Northern Hemisphere. Prof. Helmholtz, writing of the "red sunsets" at Berlin on November 28, 29 and 30, says "the reflecting medium, whatever it was, was about 40 miles above the earth's surface." It is scarcely conceivable that the Berlin sky at such an altitude could have floated Java dust, but quite probable that the intercepting matter was excessively minute particles of frozen vapor. If the widespread phenomenon of discolored suns be due to the cause we have assigned it would seem to indicate that the Northern Continents may look for a season of unusually heavy precipitation of snow and rain, with some mitigation of intense polar cold.

THE Military Committee is a queer composition. ROSECRANS, soured and embittered by his failure in the war, is Chairman. Next to him comes SLOCUM, who was one of the best subordinate Generals produced by the war. Next is "Kunnel FRANK WOLFORD, of the Fust Kaintucky Cavalry, sah,"— the crested jayhawk of the Rockcastle Mountains, who fought splendidly the first two years for the Union, and the last two years was the rankest and most pestiferous Copperhead in Kentucky. Next comes DIBRELL, a Rebel Brigadier in WHEELER's cavalry corps. The army will not have very tender treatment by this crowd.

IF COX could have gotten at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs he might have twisted himself into the Vice-Presidential nomination, by a vigorous twisting of the British lion's tail.

THE BUSINESS FUTURE.

The year 1883 has not brought with it the great panic which was prophesied at its beginning. There were many who believed that ere the sun set upon its last day a flood of commercial trouble would have set in sufficient to overwhelm hundreds and thousands who are yet moving prosperously along, or if not so prosperous, with their heads yet above water and a fair prospect of pulling through.

This very anticipation of evil is one cause of the depression over the country. Men were afraid to branch out into new operations or extend their old ones. If there was to be a business convulsion they wanted to be sure of their own safety. And for this reason they waited in expectation of what was expected, and did not come, while business suffered for this very uncertainty.

We are beginning the new year with less to fear than a year ago, and it has been shown that the apprehensions then felt were needless. What is needed for 1884 is confidence in the present and future, and a refraining from wild speculation. No one can give any strong reasons for anticipating evil days. The business of the country rests upon a solid basis, and while in certain directions there has been over-production and consequent reaction, taken generally there was never better cause for looking forward hopefully. With this nightmare of dread which rode thro the whole of 1883, removed, depression will pass away and 1884 will bring as much prosperity as any year since 1873.

Concerning the year 1884 the New York *Tribune* says:

> We shall soon begin a new year, without other prevalent fears of evil than those which sound reason may prompt. And of such fears there are less than appeared a year ago. A revision of the Tariff has been effected; its results are now fairly known, and justify no serious apprehension of evil; and it is tolerably sure that no further change of importance will be made at this session. The silver question is better understood, and sensible men of all shades of opinion in the past are now united in urging suspension of coinage and of the issue of certificates. The railroads have passed through a severe ordeal, and yet their earnings have been in the aggregate larger than ever. Manufacturers have in a measure corrected the evil of over-production. Traders have lightened stocks and adjusted purchases to the existing demand, and all these changes have passed with so little disturbance that the general soundness of the commercial structure has been clearly demonstrated. Labor in many quarters has accepted a reduction of wages, so that production during the next year may be continued at lower cost. On the whole, the situation is in every way more encouraging than it was a year ago.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

MR. PARNELL is thoroly opposed to any system of assisted emigration of the Irish people. He does not believe, in the first place, that the assistance is of such an extent as to insure them a fair start in a new country, and says, in support of this opinion, that the Irish National League is in constant receipt of letters from the people sent away by the Tuke Emigration Committee, showing that they are enduring a terrible amount of suffering.

A stronger reason than that, however, lies in the conviction that it is no way to deal with the present difficulties in Ireland, that the people should rather be assisted to stay at home than to go away, to work in their own country than in another, to develop the large tracts which have gone to waste for lack of cultivation than to seek new homes and new lands across the waters. All Irish industries have languished and many of them died under English legislation, but it is no way to bring them into health and vigor to send their very life blood to nourish foreign countries. He stigmatizes the proceedings of the TUKE Committee as an indecent attempt to help the English Government to get rid of the Irish people.

No doubt MR. PARNELL is right in regard to the desirability of keeping the young and strong Irish laborers at home to develop the industries of Ireland, and if the money used in sending them away could be applied to putting them in a position to make their labor tell in growing comfort and prosperity, Ireland would be benefited far more by their staying at home than it can be by sending them away.

A NEW thing has been started in New York. THEODORE THOMAS and his orchestra have been giving a series of "Children's Concerts," in which classical music has been presented but of such a character as to particularly interest children. The experiment has succeeded admirably, the concerts having been well attended, and marked with great enthusiasm from the little ones. The idea of educating them early to the appreciation of thoroly fine music is a good one, and there is no reason why it should not be done in that direction as well as any other. The foundation of an education is the important matter as everybody knows, and a cultivated taste is a long step forward towards excellence. THEODORE THOMAS has made an excellent innovation.

WHEN the Government begins its retaliation against Germany it will not lack for vulnerable places in which to strike the trade of that country. For instance, last year we bought $9,000,000 of German cotton goods. There is no doubt that every yard and thread of these was loaded with clay, and colored with poisonous dyes, and in other ways was made unfit for our people's uses. The number of girls and women who have had their feet and legs poisoned by wearing aniline colored stockings is enormous—at least as many as the people in Germany that are injured by trichina. All these importations should be prohibited at once, on the score of health alone. Then we buy $4,000,000 of iron and steel every year from Germany. This should be stopt, on the ground that German cutlery goods—and in fact all their steel and iron productions — are usually of the lowest and most unreliable qualities of metal, and are mainly used in this country for imposing upon ignorant buyers. We buy about $7,000,000 worth of woolen goods, which are as obnoxious as the cottons. We might go on and specify other articles, but these are enough to begin on.

OUR main objection to CURTIN at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is that he has grown too old and infirm to take the energetic action necessary to resent the insult given us by Germany. Twenty five years ago, when CURTIN was in the full pride of vigorous intellect, he was a Republican, and an energetic able man. He doubtless overworked himself, for there came signs of premature mental decay, among the first of which was his going over to the Democracy, and of late years he has been almost as sorry a reminder of what he once was as poor old ROSECRANS.

HE WANTS HIS BLADE STOPPED.

We have received many pleasant letters commending the course of the BLADE on the whisky question, a few of which we have published. It is only fair to give the other side a hearing. The following explains itself.

TIPTON, IA., Dec. 27, 1883.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

> Will you please stop my paper, as I do not wish any more to come in my house. You are going wild on the Beer question since the election in Ohio last Fall. Since the Beer portion of the Republican party went over to the Democrats the country is going to ruin. The Republican party have been in power for the last 20 years in nearly all of the Northern States, and have established brewers and beer saloons by the thousands under Republican rule, and now you want to pulverize the rum power, but we think you are doing more to pulverize the good old Republican party. We think that your friends had better call a physician and have your head examined and see if your brain is not pulverized. The fanatical portion of the Republican party have about pulverized the party in this State. Two years ago they had a majority of 80,000, now they have pulverized it down to about 20,000. One more pulverize and it will be no more in this State, and with your fanaticism you are doing great injury to the party. Yours, etc.,
>
> GEORGE FRASEUR.

Discontinue my paper.

When the irate gentleman's time has expired his paper will stop, but till then it will be sent with great regularity to his address. We shall, nevertheless, keep right along in the course we have marked out. The liquor question should not be a party question, for every good man, Democrat as well as Republican, has a direct interest in killing it out. The Democracy will make it a party question, as far as they dare, but we care very little in what form it comes before the voters. Whisky is going to be stamped out, and we shall assist in the work, seeking the very best and shortest way possible. And the good old Republican party is not going to be injured in the least. The Republican party is a party of ideas, and it has always thriven best when it was doing some good. We remember of hearing something about "killing the party," when the radicals in it took the ground that slavery should be abolished. But it wasn't killed —taking hold of the right, in the right way, was what saved its life.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The cost of insurance against accident is so small compared with the benefits secured, that it is singular that every one does not avail themselves of it. The man injured so as to be compelled to quit his business, loses not only the cost of recovering from the injury, has not only his surgeon's and nurse's bill to pay, but he must perforce remain idle, earning nothing, while these extraordinary expenses are mounting up. It is a very serious matter for a laborer or a farmer to be laid up by accident. It stops earning, and eats up former accumulations with frightful rapidity. A broken arm or leg has burdened many a man for life.

The Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company of Hartford issue policies at a cost of from $5 to $10 a year which gives the victim of accident from $5 to $10 a week while disabled, and in case of death leaves his family $1,000, which is a most happy combination of life and accident insurance.

The advantages of this system need not be dwelt upon. The risk of disability as well as death is provided for, and at so cheap a rate as to bring it within the reach of almost everybody.

And in this connection it is well enough to say that the Travelers' is not a questionable company. It is an old-established institution, and as reliable as any financial corporation in the country. Its policies are as certain as anything can be in this world. Whoever has a policy in the Travelers' has as certain a reliance as though it were in Government bonds. Either for life or accident, or both, there is nothing better in the world.

THE Ways and Means Committee represents a captive balloon. The gaseous element is represented by MORRISON, BLACKBURN, HURD, BLOUNT, HERBERT, JONES and MILLS, while the dead weight of common sense which restrains their buoyant flatulence from tearing away from everything is represented by HEWITT, KELLEY, KASSON, MCKINLEY and RUSSELL, who are men of real ability, and much genuine information on the Tariff. The terrors of a minority report, which will puncture their vaporings like a knife-thrust in a rattle bladder will have a most wholesome restraining effect upon Messrs. BLACKBURN, HURD, etc. The arrangement of the Committe with this view was a very smart thing in Mr. CARLISLE.

THE best family paper in the world for $1 a year, post-paid. That is what the BLADE is. Send in your names as rapidly as possible. We want to end the Winter season with not less than 125,000 yearly subscribers on our books, to pave the way to make it 200,000. We shall improve the paper every week, just as fast as money, skill and time will do it. It is the best now—we shall make it better. But you want to subscribe for it as soon as possible, and while you are about it send in another name with your own.

To think of SPRINGER's wrath—SPRINGER, the untamed Screech Owl from the Sangamon prairies. SPRINGER actually resents being sat down upon by his brother Democrats. When the Republicans used to try various devices to check his tireless yawp, SPRINGER found sympathy and moral support as the victim of partisan injustice. What will avail him now when his own party friends take him by the neck and the pantaloons bust, and fling him outside of all the Committees?

THERE is one place in the country where our little army is not allowed to be imposed upon, and that is Pittsburg. The other evening a drunken man there pitched on to the Pennsylvania Division, which he found standing in front of the arsenal with a musket in its hand, but before he could do it any serious harm the police pulled him off, and the next morning he was sent to the stone-yard.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* congratulates itself upon the result of the Exposition there, as well it may. Notwithstanding the large expenses of operating, which were a quarter of a million dollars, the company paid all of its expenses and has left property costing $24,000 more than the stockholders put into the enterprise.

ROSA BONHEUR has recovered from her severe illness and gone to work again in her studio. It is said that she suffers from some constitutional disease which will sometime prove fatal. It is to be hoped that she will live a good many years yet, to give the world the benefit of her ripened genius.

THE Houston, (Texas) *Post* names JOHN HANCOCK, of Texas, for the ticket of 1884.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Upon evidence of fraud, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has cancelled a number of entries in Colorado, Dakota and New Mexico.——The failures of the week in this country number 214, and in Canada and the provinces 24.——Brig.-Gen. A. A. Humphreys died suddenly in Washington Thursday night.——According to the officials there were in the State of Wisconsin 13,406 marriages, 12,344 births and 4,684 deaths during the year 1883.——They have begun to enforce the "four-mile" law in Tennessee. It is virtual prohibition. As a result the river steamers are freighted with jugs of whisky for private consumers. The W. A. Johnson recently steamed away from Paducah with 800 jugs for distribution along the river bank.——United States Sen. Pendleton, of Ohio, has been 24 years in public life.——Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is in Washington. She will, after two weeks, return to Europe, where her children are at school.——Mr. Dorsey is said to be planning the admission of New Mexico as a State with the intention of representing it in the United States Senate.——The New York *Telegram* reports that Mrs. William Astor will celebrate the centennial of the departure of the original Astor from Holland on January 24, at her home, on Fifth avenue, by a grand ball. The silver service which will be used at the supper will cost $175,000, being of sterling silver and solid coin gold.——Patrick O'Brien, residing near La Salle, Illinois, who is still able to do a fair day's work, will be 103 years on St. Patrick's day, and his wife is in good health at 95.——Mr. Charles Francis Adams, jr., has privately printed six copies of a historical sketch of the early settlement of Boston. A part of the book consists of a paper on the Antinomian controversy.——The failure of the cotton manufacturing firm of A. D. Smith & Co., of Providence, R. I., with liabilities of a million dollars, is announced. Several other enterprises are involved by the suspension.——Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, who has introduced a bill in the House to pay pensions to all survivors of the Mexican and Blackhawk wars, is pretty confident that the bill will pass both Houses this Winter. He finds that the Pensions Committee is very favorable to it.—It is considered probable that an American will be among the number selected for the coveted distinction of a Cardinal's hat at a consistory to be held in Rome in March next.——The railroad bridge over the St. Lawrence from Morrisburg to Waddington is to be 2¼ miles long, and will cross the St. Lawrence Canal with a swing bridge 338 feet long. The City of Ottawa agrees to pay $350,000 of the cost, if the railroad company will make a wagon road on the bridge.——At the late meeting of the State Board of Silk Culture of California, S. A. Sellers offered to lease his grove of 3,000 mulberry trees to the Board at $30 an acre. The Board desire to make the place an experimental station and build a cocoonery. The silk-reeling school is yielding gratifying results.——There are unclaimed deposits to the amount of $252,840 in one bank, known as the Society for Savings, in Hartford, Conn. These accounts have been undisturbed for twenty years or more, and the whereabouts of the depositors is unknown to the bank officers.——Gen. Thos. L. Kane, a brother of the Arctic explorer, died of pneumonia in Philadelphia.——The salary of the Archbishop of Paris, recently cut down to 15,000 francs, has been restored to 45,000 francs.——Ulysses S. Grant, a relative of the ex President, was arrested in Dallas, Tex., for breaking into a house and stealing a pistol.——A syndicate of stockmen is engaged in fencing into ranges a tract of 6,000,000 acres, leased from the Cherokees for five years at an annual rental of $100,000. It is believed that 1,000,000 head of cattle will be placed on the inclosed grounds by April 1.——Nearly 40 years ago the Comanches raided Texas, and carried into captivity Cynthia Parker. A few years afterward she married a Comanche chief, and of this union a son named Quinah was the fruit. Gen Sul Ross recaptured Cynthia Parker, and she returned to Texas much against her will, and died. Her son remained with the tribe, and is now their chief.——A lady residing in Smyrna writes to the Boston *Journal* that the recent earthquake left the City uninjured, and that the loss of life was less than 300, although 15,000 people in the country lost their homes.——Rep. Price, of Wisconsin, will urge a bill before Congress providing for the payment of $10 a month during their life to every soldier or seaman who served 90 days in the late war.——Guiteau's skeleton, which is hidden in a private room of the Army Medical Museum, has been polished and bleached until it looks like an ivory figure.——An emigrant association has been formed by colored residents of Washington to help colored people in the South to emigrate.—The *Railway Age's* summary of railroad building in this country shows that in the last 12 months 6,600 miles of main track were built and an approximate cost of $165,000,000.——The trial of the men accused of outraging Miss Emma Bond has been in progress at Hillsboro, Ill., attended by some sensational developments, but the time of the Court was principally taken up in efforts by the defense to prove alibis. The case has been given to the jury.——Joseph Longworth, a wealthy, liberal and well known citizen of Cincinnati, died Sunday morning, aged 70.——The business failures in the United States for 1883 number 9,180, with liabilities of $172,000,000. The failures were greater than any year since 1878.——Disastrous failures are reported [illegible] England, principally in the iron trade.——By the closing of 83 nail mills by order of the Association, about 5,000 men are thrown out of employment for at least six weeks.——There have been serious riots in New Foundland between Catholics and Orangemen, and the trouble is not over yet.——A Jesuit preaching in a Church at Vienna, Austria, denounced labor organizations, when he was attacked and driven from the pulpit. An alarm of fire was raised, and a panic ensued. The audience numbered about 2,000, but strange to say only 12 were injured.——Reduction of the public debt for December, about $12,000,000; for the year, $110,000,000.——The comet now visible is said to be the Pons comet of 1812; then it had a single tail, now it has two.——The latest from the bedside of Gen. Grant says he is slowly recovering from the effects of his fall on the icy pavement.——The funeral of the late Gen. Humphreys took place Wednesday.——The announcement is made that a coal mining district has been opened near Portland, Or., and the prediction is made that by midsummer 20,000 persons will be in the field.——The Ohio Legislature meet next Monday. There is a bitter fight for the Senatorship, with the chances favoring Payne.——After killing his wife at Hanover, Germany, Christmas Day, Col. Henry R. Rathbone, of Albany, N. Y., attempted suicide. He is still living, and is charitably supposed to be insane, though some assert it is a case of jealousy.——Mrs. Gen. Rosecrans died in Washington last week.

ILLUSTRATED BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

But a few copies of Bible Biogra[illegible] Those of our readers who have not [illegible] a copy, should do so at once. [illegible] elegant book for a gift. A [illegible] post-paid [illegible] for $1.25 [illegible] scriptio[illegible] [illegible]th page this [illegible]

[illegible] I rather [illegible] should. [illegible] Monsieur, I am not much of a [illegible] "He'll however, such an event [illegible] This [illegible] occur. No man ought [illegible] Cox' [illegible] and under some [illegible] ought not to decline it."

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON.

Carlisle and His Committees—The Judgment Upon Them Generally Favorable—Gossip About the Personelle of Congress.

Special Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.

It is quite apparent that the dissatisfaction over Mr. Carlisle's appointments, is gradually vanishing. The more the committees are studied, the more manifest becomes the fact that, while some mistakes were made. Mr. Carlisle has hewn straight to the line, letting the chips fall as they might. In other words, he has shown a notable independence of the personal influences that were expected to be potent with him. Many of those personal friends who counted on a big share of the honors are sadly disappointed. And herein Mr. Carlisle has exhibited a moral courage, which many of his predecessors have lacked. Probably his worst mistake is in giving so much of his confidence to Mr. Morrison. There is a feeling, especially among observing correspondents, that the Illinois politician has a hold on the Speaker that bodes Mr. Carlisle no good. It is the opinion that the Speaker allowed Mr. Morrison too much latitude in dictating the committees. While Morrison always had access to Carlisle, and seemed to have first mortgage on his ear, other worthy members were denied everything beyond a mere formal audience. There were some instances, too, in which the Speaker seemed to ignore the plain considerations of right and policy.

For example, there was the case of Col. Chas. Stewart, of Texas, a new Representative of conspicuous ability, who was anxious to go on the River and Harbor Committee. He was strongly indorsed for that position by the Texas delegation, including Sens. Maxey and Coke. It was agreed, in his behalf, that Texas had 1,200 miles of sea coast—more than any State in the Union—that it has harbors at Galveston, Sabine Pass, Santiago, Pass Cavallo and other points, under improvement, and should, therefore, have a representative on this committee. It appears, however, that Mr. Carlisle took Morrison's advice and left Texas out in the cold. Stewart was put on the Foreign Affairs Committee, for the duties of which he has little taste or predilection. To still further exemplify his inconsistency, the Speaker appointed a Kentuckian as Chairman of the Committee. Kentucky has no interest in rivers and harbors that is not fully covered by the Mississippi River Improvement Committee.

IMPROVED FEELING.

It can be said, on the whole, nevertheless, that the feeling toward Mr. Carlisle has vastly improved since last Monday, when the Committees were announced. The wisdom of the great majority of his appointments is now generally admitted, and the common opinion is that Mr. Carlisle will make one of the best Speakers the House ever had.

PERSONELLE OF CONGRESS.

The first directory of a new Congress is always looked for in Washington with a peculiar interest, because its biographical sketches serve as a sort of instruction to new members, whose official stations at once renders them an element of Washington society. The Congressional directory is a valuable book of reference in Washington. No library, no boarding-house is complete without it.

Of the 26 Senators who were sworn in, at the beginning of the present session, only 12 are new to that body. The other 14 were simply continued in the Senatorial harness by re-election. Mr. Morrill remains the patriarch of the Senate, though his colleague, Mr. Edmunds, looks older and is invariably taken for the oldest member of the body. Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia, is the junior member, and is, perhaps, the youngest man who ever attained the dignified and exalted position of Senator. When elected he was not 35 years of age. The longest Senatorial biography in the directory is that of Mr. Brown, of Georgia, who admits that because of his acquiescene in reconstruction measures he "became very unpopular," but salves his vanity by following it with the declaration that "in every instance when he has been a candidate before the people he has been successful." The briefest sketch is that of Sen. Call, of Florida, who occupies less than five lines. The richest Senator is Mr. Fair, of Nevada, though Mr. Bowen, of Colorado, it is said, possesses almost as many millions. As a rule, the Southern Senators are poor. Brown, of Georgia, and Mahone, of Virginia, are the only two from the entire South who are wealthy.

There are others who make large incomes by the practice of law, but there are so many demands upon them, owing to the impoverished condition of the South for years past, that they do not save anything.

HANDSOME SENATORS.

Sen. Butler, of South Carolina, is pronounced the handsomest man in the Senate, though Mr. Riddleberger can dispute the palm in this respect. Sen. Ingalls is considered the best debater. Sen. Morgan is the best logician. Messrs. Edmunds and Garland are the ablest lawyers, while Sen. Vance is the finest rhetorician and best story teller.

But to return to the directory: Both Messrs. Mahone and Riddleberger make their Confederate records a conspicuous portion of their personal sketches. Sen. Anthony ranks all others in point of service, having now entered upon his fifth term. Sen. Edmunds has been elected three times, and Messrs. Bayard, Saulsbury, Ransom and Morrill have been twice reelected.

Kentucky furnishes more sons to the present Senate than any other State. Eight native Kentuckians are now members of that body; Ohio comes next with seven; while New York has six; Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and Pennsylvania, each four; Maine, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia have native sons in the Senate. Three natives of Ireland, (Messrs. Jones, of Florida, Fair and Sewell,) one of Scotland, (Beck) and one of England, (Jones, of Nevada,) are Senators. Ohio furnishes two Senators for Indiana and two for Iowa, the four gentlemen representing those States having been born in the Buckeye State.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

contains 20 adopted citizens. Messrs. Finerty, Cullom, Lowry, Collins, McAdoo, Barr, Davis, of Massachusetts, and Robinson, of New York, were born in Ireland. Messrs. Morse, Breitung, Muller, Deustre and Guenther are Germans. Crist and Spriggs are Englishmen. Hardy, Buchanan and Henderson first saw the light in Scotland. Mr. Nelson is a Norwegian, and Stephenson was born in New Brunswick.

The oldest member of the House is Mr. Wait, of Connecticut; the youngest member is Mr. Post, of Pennsylvania. Gen. Rosecrans has the longest sketch in the Directory, taking up the best part of a page, while Messrs. Skinner, of North Carolina, and Houseman, of Michigan, put theirs in the most compact form, each taking but five words, giving simply the name and place of residence. After Gen. Rosecrans, ex-Speaker Keifer, C. A. Boutelle, of Maine, and Mr. Robinson, of New York, indulge in the longest biographies.

A grandson of Henry Clay, who now sits in the House, employs less than three lines in his sketch, while another Kentuckian, the genial "Tom" Robertson modestly contents himself with less than two lines.

"Calamity" Weller, of Iowa, so called from his direful appearance, and his habit of announcing in public speeches that the country is upon the brink of ruin, informs the country that he was born and reared in the Jefferson and Jackson school of Democracy, but that he voted for Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, Tilden and Weaver. "Calamity's" sketch, however, is chiefly consumed in an account of the great number of times he has been defeated for Congress, and other offices.

Col. Tom Ochiltree, the undaunted swashbuckler of Texas, political guerilla, and reputed Munchausen at large, proclaims through the directory that he is the first native Texan ever elected to the Congress of the United States.

A New Jersey Representative emphasizes the business fact that he is "a practical hatter," and owns a flourishing hat manufactory.

The directory also furnishes an interesting study of the nativity of members. The States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont, send solid delegations, Senators and Representatives, of native born citizens. In the House there are 35 native sons of New York, 33 of Pennsylvania, 31 of Ohio, and 17, each of Kentucky and Virginia. In the Arkansas delegation but one member was born in that State.

Of the 401 members of Congress 267 are lawyers.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

Returning to another subject, it should be remarked that while Mr. Morrison is the unquestioned Democratic leader of the House on what is destined to be the prominent issue of the session,—the Tariff problem—he is, by no means, the [illegible] popular man in the House. [illegible] by reason of his long [illegible] Representative and his long [illegible] the Revenue reform [illegible] proud of [illegible] mapping out Mr. Carlisle's policy, and his conceit in this direction is poorly concealed. As a leading member put it: "Morrison is an able man and a clever fellow, but he has a bad case of the big head." This pungent remark illustrates the opinion of a good many people.

But the man with the swelled cranium is no extraordinary spectacle in Washington. Congress is full of them, and it generally takes a long time for the swell heads to find out how really small they are.

Sen. Groome, of Maryland, said the other night that it generally requires an entire session to take the starch out of a Congressman with a bump of self esteem. "Every man who comes here," said the Senator, "imagines that he is a tremendous statesman, and he expects to rank in Washington just as he does at home. He is only one among about 400 other smart fellows, though some of them are not smart to speak of. When I first went into the Senate. I launched out with a speech which I thought was a pretty good effort. In fact it is in the *Record* now, just as I delivered it, and I am willing to stand by every line of it. But I'll be fried alive if a dozen papers didn't come out the next day and picture me as a regular jackass. It is such little incidents as these that serve to convince the average statesman that he doesn't carry a monopoly of genius under his hat."

The important announcement is made that the President will wear the regulation evening coat at the White House reception on New Year's Day, instead of the Prince in which he appeared last year.

ARIEL.

Nominating Conventions.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

HARTVILLE, Ind., Dec. 3, 1883.

We too, have some misgivings in regard to Nominating Conventions, and would be in favor of a change in the program, but can we? Conventions often wrangle over the candidates, and sometimes an unexpected candidate, as was the case with the last, is nominated. But who has regretted the nomination of James A. Garfield or his election to that high office of President, unless it is Conkling & Co.?

A correspondent nominates James G. Blaine. Well, maybe it would be a Godsend, but if I was the Convention, I should differ with all such "Ginger" nominations, and such would be the case throughout the country. A large proportion of the voting population know but little of the qualifications of the men possible to be elected to that office; and possibly in the event of a popular choice we might have an incompetent President. Parties are so nearly of even divide, that it will require more than a mere favorite in a party to be successful. A man of character, brains, and experience in public affairs, anti-sectional and one who wills the best good of the whole people, irrespective of party lines. To secure such a man on the Republican ticket we will have to trust a Convention, and would it not be well to suggest a possibility—i. e., keep out of the delegation, as much as is in your power, all aspiring candidates and political tricksters. They will find their way to the place with money and promises; hence, elect men above corruption—who don't love or have need for money, and especially don't send "Nasby" until he is out of the land of dreams, or, at least, until he overcomes his hallucination of an officiating devil. When Kelly and other Bosses can and will do just as well without the old Pope and high priests of their profession.

A. M. THORNTON.

Cattle Disease in Kansas.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

ERIE, WHITESIDE CO., ILL., December 22, 1883.

I notice a statement in your paper denying that there is any contagious disease prevalent at present among cattle in Kansas. This is hardly true. There is at present prevailing among cattle in that State a very virulent disease called "Anthrax," or black quarter. I was in Ottawa County three months this year, and I personally witnessed the terrible effects of this dreadful disease. One man I knew, lost four out of 11 head in one week; another lost two, and frequently 10 or 15 out of one herd die in a single night. At least 98 per cent. of those attacked die with the disease. It attacks young, thrifty cattle, and is very fatal. The cause is unknown to men in that section, as cattle that have had the best of treatment are the most liable to take the disease; at least it seems so in a good many cases. It would certainly be wise to investigate this most dreadful disease, and efforts should be made to check it, else it is liable to spread among stock in the West, alarmingly, as in many instances cattle dying of the disease are left upon the prairie, where hundreds of cattle feed every day.

M. JONES.

Pioneer Life in the Black Swamp.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

Nearly all of the readers of the readers of the BLADE have heard of the Black Swamp. This a low, flat wet country, which was once a good place for the hunter. Deer were plenty. The writer of this has enjoyed the hunt more than once. It wasn't much of a trick to pile up a few deer. I have shot two by turning around. Often there was one way to make a living, and that was by hunting. We got no money except what we obtained from the hides of deer, coon, mink and muskrats, and we were resigned to our fate. We lived like wild men, and, in fact, we were wild men. Our society was in the woods among the wild beasts. Nothing to do but pick up the old gun and break for the swamp; come in at night tired, hungry and heavily laden with game; eat your corn dodger, as it was called, and some wild meat with it and lie down and sleep all night. This was what we hunters called enjoying life. We never thought of trouble; took things as they came; no lawing it; no stealing; no robbing, no horse thieves; all went on finely. Once in a while we would take a general bear hunt. There was one old fellow in the bear "mash" we called old Taterhill. He was a big one. Once in a while we would join in and give him a chase which would last all day. But old "Taterhill" was too long-winded for us. He would run through poles and logs as fast as a horse could in clear ground. Nothing stopped him. Dogs were nothing for him; on he went and we never could head him.

H. M. BROWER.

Adams Co., Neb.

KENESAW, Adams Co., Neb., Dec. 22, 1883.

To the Editor of the BLADE:

I was raised in Pennsylvania and came to Illinois in 1857; lived there 21 years and for nearly six years have lived here in Nebraska. I have found no country so fine as Adams County, Neb. We have raised the largest wheat this year I ever saw. Wheat went as high as 32 bushels to the acre in some instances, generally 25 to 26 bushels; oats 60 to 70; corn I never seen any better raised in Illinois; potatos could not be better, and the same may be said of all crops. I have succeeded in settling many families here and all are contented. Can settle any number of others. Our country is filling up fast by people from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. A few come from my old State, Pennsylvania. Improved farms are worth from $12 to $20 per acre. Our County is 24 miles square and has 12,000 inhabitants. So fine a soil as is found in South Platte, Neb., is not found anywhere else in the United States. Fine climate and good, soft water.

B. F. ARMITAGE.

Iowa Temperenzlers.

ROCK FALLS, Ia., Dec. 16, 1883.

To the Editor of the Blade.

In looking over the BLADE I see where "Mr. Alfred Cook" has made a reply to the article of "Mr. B. L. H.", of November 15. Mr. Cook's remarks were all facts and noble principles. All that ails "Mr. B. L. H." is, he is mistaken in the party he alluded to when he branded them "fanatics," "traitors," "spies," and "Benedict Arnolds." And now "Mr. B. L. H." let me say right here where you made the mistake. You alluded to a part of the Republican party, and that part of our party voted with the Democrats for the purpose of elevating the element of the saloons. Now "Mr. B. L. H." we have no objection to the names you have given to the seceding party, and would like to know what relation you are to Benedict! We had quite a number of seceding Republicans out here. But we had over 25,000 majority of Alfred Cooks to over-balance the combination, and we gave the Seceders, Democrats and Greenbackers such a cooking they will not apply for another stew.

A REPUBLICAN.

Pulverize the Rum Power.

WOODSTOCK, ILL., Dec. 17, 1883.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

I am heartily thankful and pleased to see and read of your outspoken and bold course in regard to the liquor question. Would to God that more would follow in your wake. I believe that agitation is an efficient lever for the undermining of this great curse, "the sum of all villainies."

I well recollect, long years since, when the slavery question was the one question of the day, and I believe, too, agitation was the beginning of the end of that great blot on America's fair escutcheon.

H. L. WATSON.

Rejoices at the Noble Stand.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

I rejoice exceedingly in the noble stand you have taken in the Temperance cause. I feel like "patting you on the back" every week, when I read your brave and timely words, which are doing so much to *Pulverize the Rum Power*.

LETITIA B. KILER.

Tecumseh, Johnson County, Neb.

SANTA FE.

A Look at the Shady Side.

SANTA FE, Dec. 15, 1883.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade:

Santa Fe, although the capital of the Territory, is neither a nice nor a pleasant place for people of moderate income to live in. All the tenement houses, with few exceptions, are built of adobe—sun-dried brick—with dirt roofs. These roofs do very well in the dry season, but in the rainy they don't hold much better than a sieve. Just imagine, when you are dreaming a No. 1 dream, of striking a rich lead, where the ore pans out gold by the shovelful, to be woke up with a stream of muddy water pouring down into your face, of having to get up out of your warm bed, as I did last night, go shivering around the room, placing washbowl, pans, tubs, anything to catch the water; moving furniture, pulling things to pieces generally, and just as you are ready to creep under the wet covers, hear the children call from the next room, "Mamma, it's raining down on our bed."

These roofs, I am writing of the Mexican built houses, which are fully three-quarters of the City, are nearly flat, being only a few inches higher on one side than the other, and as the buildings are never but one story high, the inequality shows on the inside more than the outside.

The walls are never less than 18 inches thick, often more, and I have seen one or two abodes with four feet walls. The rooms are built one after another according, to the means and inclination of the owner, until they have built entirely around a square or oblong plat of ground which is called the "placita," and is often filled with flowers and a fountain. I have known three or four members of a family to own different rooms in what an American would call the same house. The one I live in is owued by a middle aged man, his wife, his wife's mother, and two nephews. Each room opens on the placita, from which a wide hall runs to the street, the hall itself being closed every night with heavy double doors, much like barn doors East.

Pantries, closets, wardrobes or shelves are entirely unknown to the Mexicans.

THE INTERIOR OF AN ADOBE.

I believe I will try and give you a description of my apartments, which as to build, are a good sample of all, only they have been Americanized, so to speak. There is never but one window in a room, let it be ever so large, and often that is in the door. If the casing happens to be wider than the wall is thick, as in my kitchen, they daub on mud to round out even, and if the window sash is two or three inches short, as in my parlor, why paste paper over the aperture. The walls are never true, but lean in and out, in a most exasperating way, and I have yet to see any two walls parallel, or the same length. My carpet which exactly reaches across the floor of the room at the north end, lacks 10 inches of reaching at the south.

The base-boards, which are an American improvement, are set in an angle with the wall, and filled in between with mud, making a little jog or level about three inches wide.

The parlor is ceiled overhead with inch boards dovetailed together, and painted white, and as the roof leaked, the water standing on them swelled and sprung them, till one day three or four came tumbling down, and any amount of persuasion could not induce our Mexican landlord to go to the expense of putting them back. The walls are papered. The border paper not only runs around the top of the wall next the ceiling but down each corner around the base-board on the little level between it and the wall, around each door and window, and up each side of the chimney and around the fire place, for I had almost forgotten to say that a Mexican house would be incomplete without a small oval top fire place in one corner of each room. They are very cheerful and pleasant in Winter, and consume only a small amount of wood, as one never puts over three small sticks in at once, standing them upright.

THE RAINY SEASON.

I had written this far when it began to rain very hard, and I got up to see about the tubs and pans aforesaid.

The rainy season is not one continual downpour, as I used to think, but showers nearly every afternoon or night. The morning generally is sunny and pleasant, something like April weather in New York.

One night after we were asleep about half the front porch let go the old adobe, and fell over into the street. If it had been in the day-time some one would probably have got hurt, as it was in one of the principal thoroughfares—San Francisco street. The next day I started hunting a tenement, and for a week I kept up the search. I would not have believed human beings could live in some of the holes that were shown me at $10 per month rent. One I remember, of three rooms, had only two small windows, one of them in the door, and the other with iron bars across. The walls were four feet thick. The middle room, which was very large, low and dirty, had no window whatever.

The street in front was not over 12 feet wide, including sidewalk, which was in the middle of the road, literally.

Many houses present a blank wall to the road and face inside on the placita.

NASTINESS.

As the Mexicans never build or use privies, the yards and streets, even the public ones, are extremely filthy. If one were to walk along the river banks, or any of the numerous acequas, they would never drink water anymore.

Santa Fe may well claim to be the nastiest (there is no other word that will do justice to the situation) as the oldest City in America. It is a great pity that we can't have old Ben Butler for Mayor for a few months.

THE STREETS

are like Northern lanes, they are so narrow and crooked. Some are barely wide enough for teams to pass each other. There are a few sidewalks, but so badly out of repair, that is safer to take the middle of the road of an evening, besides they are so often blocked by Mexicans and Indians, that a lady has to go around or elbow her way through among them, as they never step one side to let her pass; or they will sit on their hanches, back up, against the sunny side of the stores and houses, men and women, smoking their everlasting cigarets, and, oh! so ragged and filthy.

I really think there ought to be a law to prevent people from going on the street, unless they have clean hands and faces at least.

I found rooms at last in an adobe out on one of the front hills, north of the Tertio grounds.

It has large windows facing toward the City, with wide sills, so nice for house plants, and I have a good many.

Gen. Pike, when viewing Sante Fe from some of these very same foothills, likened her "to a fleet of flat-boats floating down a muddy stream." The likeness still holds to the lower part of Town, but the view of the central and upper part is as beautiful as any old painting.

With its neat, spacious, and tree-lined military quarters, its cathedral, churches, university, Palace Hotel, and a few elegant private residences, towering above, and surrounded by the low, dark adobes, and just enough trees interspersed to give color and tone, one could easily imagine they were looking at some extensive and magnificent picture. A lovely view, set in God's own framework of pine clad, snow-capped mountains, towering tier above tier in their circle around the Valley City.

WESTERN WANDERER.

Jasper County, Ill.

NEWTON, ILL., Dec. 17, 1883.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

We are situated on nearly an air-line from Cincinnati to St. Louis, about 60 miles in a southwestern direction from Terre Haute, Ind. We have three railroads in the County, two railroads crossing at this Town, one running north and south, and the other east and west. We expect two more. One is the Terre Haute & Iron Mountain the other the Toledo, Texas & Rio Grande. We have quite a variety of soils, from the warm sand-loam to the clay. We are in the clover, wheat and fruit belt of Illinois, and we have a number of streams, the principal one being the Embarras River. Abundance of timber, building stone, and coal. We raised over 750,000 bushels of corn last year. As it has not been long since we obtained railroads through the County land is still low, from $12 to $30 per acre, and renters in your country can own a farm and be comfortable in this.

Why is it, Mr. Editor, that so many people rush westward, on to the dry prairies of Kansas, and seem unconscious of the great opportunity opened here to secure a good, cheap home. We will gladly answer any questions of information that your friends may ask about this portion of the country.

Very respectfully,
JOHN HOWARD.

Hearty Commendation.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

VICTORIA, Ill., Dec. 14, 1883.

You have the hearty commendation of the people of this part of Illinois for the stand you have taken in regard to Temperance. We are looking forward wity interest to the coming articles on Prohibition.

WILLA E. LEVALLEY.

Two of a Kind.

Troy Times.

The New York *Graphic* is wicked enough to remind the *Sun* that Keely's motor is very much like the Republican party, in that it refuses to go.

THE REPUBLICAN VALLEY.

Wonderful Climatic Change—Great Rush of Emigrants—The Rich Bed of a Great Lake—Surprising Growth.

To the Editor of the Blade:

McCOOK, Red Willow Co., Neb., Dec. 15, 1883.

If the readers of the BLADE will look at the maps published a quarter of a century ago they will find that the Republican Valley was included in and called a part of the Great American Desert. Now it is plain that it is a going to be one of the best farming regions in the United States. Emigrants are rushing in from every direction, and in a year not an acre of Government land can be found in the Republican Valley. The cause of this is the great climate change which has taken place.

The Valley was at some time long past the bed of a great lake or inland sea, which for some reason dried up or drained off. The soil is full of shells and the bones of immense fishes are found in some places. This soil, after being broken up and exposed to the rains, is nearly black, and very rich and productive, and from four to 40 feet deep.

Until within a few years it was a favorite range for the Indians and buffalo, and was not safe for a white man unless with a large party.

It was supposed, until within four or five years, that nothing but cattle could be raised. There was some foundation for this belief for the country was covered with buffalo grass. Where this grass grows but little rain ever falls, and what does fall cannot penetrate the earth but runs off as it does from the roof of a house. For hundreds of miles nothing but this grass could be seen, but the country was so beautiful, the soil so rich, the climate so perfect that settlers came in, and all over the country can be seen decaying dug-outs and sod houses built about eight years ago, which as the settlers could not raise crops without more rain than then fell, and they had not the means of living until the climatic change came, had to be deserted.

THIS CLIMATIC CHANGE

has now come, and changed the Republican Valley from an almost rainless region, where nothing but buffalo grass could grow, where white men could not live, to one of the most productive countries in the United States.

But these first settlers broke considerable prarie and rain fall increases as fast as the buffalo grass is turned under, and the rain permitted to penetrate and wet the soil. The B. & M. Railroad was built from Plattsmouth to Denver through the Valley, which greatly hastened the climatic change, it being a well known fact that a railroad increases the rain fall in the country through which it passes. Eight years ago it was thought that agriculture could not be successfully carried on as far back east as Lincoln, 200 miles, but as soon as the railroads were built and settlers began to break the prarie, sufficient rain fell, and now about Lincoln and the country between produces immense crops of corn, wheat, rye, potatos, barley, sweet potatos, broom corn and sorghum, while melon,s squashes and all kinds of vines grow and produce wonderfully, and I never saw such large beets, turnips, cabbage and all kinds of "garden truck" as was grown last Summer on what was formerly the Great American Desert.

THE CATTLE MEN

have tried to keep out farmers, and gave out, and told all that came that it was no use to try to raise crops, because notwithstanding the rich soil and splendid climate, there was not enough rain, but the big herds have had to go. They cannot be blamed much, for it was a magnificent range for cattle, but little, and often no hay was required, and shelter against storms was found in the canons. These canons are from 10 to 20 feet deep. the sides almost perpendicular, the bottom perfectly level and covered with thick grass, generally the "blue joint," and dry. They are evidently the beds of rivers and large creeks which dried up long ago.

In this County (Red Willow) farming has not been largely engaged in. It is a new County and the settlements are on the Republican River and other streams, and the railroad. But what crops were put out last year were so good that the rush for land is tremendous. Pre-emption, homestead and timber claims are to be had within three or four miles of the Towns, but next year at this time no Government land can be found in the County. and land will soon boom in price. A land office was established here last July, which is crowded with business.

THE TOWN OF M'COOK.

A year ago last June McCook was laid out and the first house built. Now it has about 1,200 inhabitants. Last Summer it put in Water Works at a cost of $25,000, and has just completed a bridge across the Republican River at a cost of $1,400, which was raised by subscription. It is a railroad division town, the principal town between Red Cloud and Denver, has a 15-stall round house, machine, etc. The stores do an immense business, and one 25x100, and another brick 50x100 feet, are now being built. Yet there is a grand opening for several branches of business. The newspapers of Nebraska call McCook "The Magic City of the West." The inhabitants are almost entirely native Americans. It is called also "The Eastern City," from the fact that it has the appearance of a town from New York which had been taken up and brought here. This makes it a pleasant town for people from the East to live in. We look for one of the biggest booms next Summer that ever a town had.

I have not written this to get immigrants to come here. They are coming fast enough now. Red Willow County is going to be one of the best grain growing Counties in the State or the United States, and McCook is going to be a big City.

IRA G. WICKWIRE.

"Pulverize the Rum Power."

To the Editor of the Blade:

ELMWOOD, Ill., Dec. 17, 1883.

I have but recently become a reader of your valuable paper, and I am highly gratified to know that there is one prominent radical Republican journal in the land that dares to espouse the cause of Temperance. I am not a "fanatic," but I am one who believes the cardinal principles of the Republican party are still good enough for the needs of the country. I believe too, that as an issue, the grand old party must necessarily embrace the Temperance question, because, as a party it stands committed to the best interest of the nation, to progress and the dissemination of enlightened Ideas.

The Democratic party having become allied to the Rum Power, stands committed to the perpetuation of the innumerable evils of the liquor traffic. Intelligent, reasonable people should not hesitate between which to choose. The Republican party contains the bulk of the truly civilized, intelligent, progressive, Christian people of our land. The Democratic party finds its greatest strength in the festering haunts of vice in our large cities. Such being the case it become all good citizens, regardless of party affiliations, to make a determined effort to cast off the fetters of a worse than human slavery, which these insolent whisky bosses are attempting to fasten upon our loved ones, through and by the assistance of the Democratic party. "*Pulverize the Rum Power.*"

J. N. BURCH.

Growth of the Beer Power.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

ZOYNE, Charlevoix Co., Mich., Dec. 16.

In your issue of the 13th inst., you have given us a very careful and interesting account of the growth of lager beer from 1850 until the present time, and it is truly alarming. It does seem that were it not for the efforts of the Temperance people, that we would all by this time have been buried in its horrid dominion. It seems fearful to contemplate its gigantic strides, and if a strong effort is not made to crush it in its onward march, the whole Nation will be overwhelmed in its deadly embrace at no very distant day.

We would be very much pleased if you would also give us a statistical account of the progress the manufacture and sale of strong drink of different kinds has made, say from 1830 up to the present time, if you can, according to the growth of the population, as in the case of the beer. Facts like the beer account, are what every man who fights the liquor business wants. Facts well demonstrated are what win every time in business.

W. WATSON.

Wedding of Democracy and Whisky.

To the Editor of the Blade:

LOCUSBURG, Kan., Dec. 23.

Mr. Nasby, you or I are mistaken in regard to the time when the whisky power and Democracy were united in the bonds of matrimony. I thought it was at the commencement of the great whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania during Washington's administration, and that Tom Jefferson said the ceremony while he was Secretary of State under Washington. The legitimate offspring of this union was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, the Calhoun Nullification troubles, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas outrages, and the great Rebellion. Five times the Democrats and Democratic party jeopardized this Government since it was established, with a little more strength in each succeeding attack. This makes an average of 20 years between each attempt. At this rate, how long will it be before they make another attempt!

J. G. FINCH.

Temperance in Illinois.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

ATLANTA, LOGAN CO., Ills., Dec. 19.

I have been greatly pleased with your efforts to "Pulverize the Rum Power," but think that to "Pulverize the Liquor Traffic" would be better. Stick hard and long, "the battle ne'er give o'er."

In your issue of Nov. 29, 1883, is a letter from E. D. Gorrell, Newton, Ills., which, as it refers to the great issue in our State, and fails to comprehend it in its length and breadth, I beg leave to reply to it.

First—In our local option elections, and upon a wider basis in Kansas and Iowa, Prohibition does not prohibit. Now I admit that if a Town or City elects officials whose sentiments are reflected and echoed by Mr. G. I presume it is true. (It does not apply to this town.) But this is also true of any section in respect to any prohibitory law, (theft, murder, etc.) as instance the Jesse James imbroglio in Western Missouri. Since a theft is committed every once in a while, a murder occasionally, in our State, does Mr. G. or any man, presume to say, that the Prohibitory laws of Illinois, relating to the crimes of theft and murder, do not prohibit, and therefore Prohibition, in all its phases, must "be let alone." This is a necessary sequence of his logic.

Second—"The manufacture and use of it (liquor), however, cannot be prohibited in any nation or State." If "G." claims, that to make a law have a valid claim to a continuance on the statute book, it must never be violated, and thus entitle it to be called a Prohibitory law in fact, his statement is correct. But this reasoning contains a boomerang, for it strikes at every law enacted. But so long as wicked men live, just so long will our laws be violated to a greater or lesser extent. Now if my "Republican Friend," will go two Counties south from his home to Edwards County, he will see if the liquor traffic is not prohibited, and if prohibited in a County, why not in a "State or nation?" Allow me to call attention to a practical contrast of Counties, and all in Illinois. In 1882, in Clay, Cumberland, Edwards, Fulton Jasper ("Mr. G.'s" own County), Johnson, Lawrence, Menard, Piatt, Schuyler, Warren, Wayne and Stark, 13 anti license (Prohibition) Counties, there were 48 prisoners, in a total population of 221,370 and of this number, over one-half were arrested while under the influence of liquor *purchased in license Counties.* While in an equal number of license (anti-Prohibition) Counties, viz: Bond, Boone, Carroll, Calhoun, Cass, Clinton, Hardin, Massac, Ogle, Scott, Wabash and Will, with a total population of 127,597, there were 753 prisoners. Thinking men can form their opinion of Mr. G.'s statement.

Third—"Germany, a beer-drinking and beer-making country, controls the evils of beer-drinking and beer-making by law." But pray, my friend, what are the results of such control? If it is said, that it is a success, and that the Liquor Traffic there, does not produce the same train of evils, as it does here; I deny, and call for the proof, holding myself ready to sustain my denial.

Fourth—"If laws are inadequate to control the Liquor Power (Traffic,) let us repeal them, and make laws that will control it." This is the accumulated evidence in every section where license is granted, and for this, we, Prohibitionists are laboring.

Fifth—"Prohibition will disrupt and destroy the Republican party if we, as Republicans, do not let it alone." Is this the milk in the cocoa-nut which is so much better than the abatement of the long train of evils following in the immediate wake of the liquor traffic? "Possibly Republicans will learn, after awhile to depend upon the homes, rather than the saloons, for support. If they do not, they ought to be beaten," written by that Republican Governor, St. John, in a recent communican—and why not evry man and woman, who love their home and children, re-echo it?

Sixth—"Prohibition defeated St. John in Kansas." License Republican in our Town said the same thing to me, and I asked: "If that is so, why was the rest of the Republican ticket defeated?" He thought it was, and I still wait for an answer. Men who are presumed to know, assert that it was a sop to the saloon element by the political bosses; and *they* are striving to throttle the Prohibition sentiment in Iowa by urging the Legislature to do everything else but that what they were elected to do. If such should be accomplished, then truly the Republican party will commit suicide in that State.

GEO. W. DUNN, M. D.

From Vermont.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

LUDLOW, Vt., Dec. 17, 1883.

Permit me to say I rejoice that a newspaper with such a large circulation and so ably edited, makes such a bold and fearless stand for Temperance. The country demands it; thousands of wives of drinking men welcome it; fathers, mothers and sisters will pray for its success, and the time when the Rum Power will be pulverized, and the young men saved from its terrible curse.

There are sure to be "Timorous" and "Mistrust" (like some of your correspondents) who are lions in their way, and fear you are going to annihilate the Republican party. Let it be pulverized and cast into outer darkness if it is afraid to meet such a monster as Intemperance. Will it not be the salvation of the Republican party? Try it and see.

Now, as to Prohibition in Vermont, I believe it prohibits. I do not mean to say it prevents its sale on the sly, but let any observer travel or frequent our village, and he will not meet men staggering under the influence of rum. Go into a village or City where there are open bars, and note the difference.

I have lived in New York State, where license was granted in my native town. Hardly a day in the year but what drunken men were met. I have lived in Vermont 17 years, and know there is a vast difference. But, as I said, rum is smuggled in and used. But our laws are sufficient to compel every rum-seller to stop or emigrate, if put in force. It needs only the co-operation of every Temperance man in each locality to say it shall be done, and then do it. I am sure Mr. Nasby will find a vast difference between Prohibition and License in Vermont and Maine.

J. C. CHANDLER.

The One Great Question.

MANISTEE, Mich., Dec. 20, 1883.

To the Editor of the Blade.

SIRS:—I cannot afford to do without the BLADE for the ensuing year, especially since it has taken up the great national question, The Rum Power. It is *the* question, and it will continue to plead for its own solution, at the bar of public justice, morals and statesmanship, until it is solved aright. Right shall triumph. Principles never die. If smothered in one corner for awhile, they will soon spring up in another, and call loudly for their own examination and criticism. The principles of truth, morality and worth, those that lead to higher plains of existence, life and society, those that must elevate society, the State and the Nation. We cannot longer afford to pass them by, or to submit quietly to the cowardly indifference of our administrative officers of government. Political parties are afraid of the Temperance Question, because of the excessive greed for official pap of the leaders, and the fear of defeat should they offend the multitude of evil doers, the sowers of the seeds of vice, death and damnation.

E. J. RICHMOND.

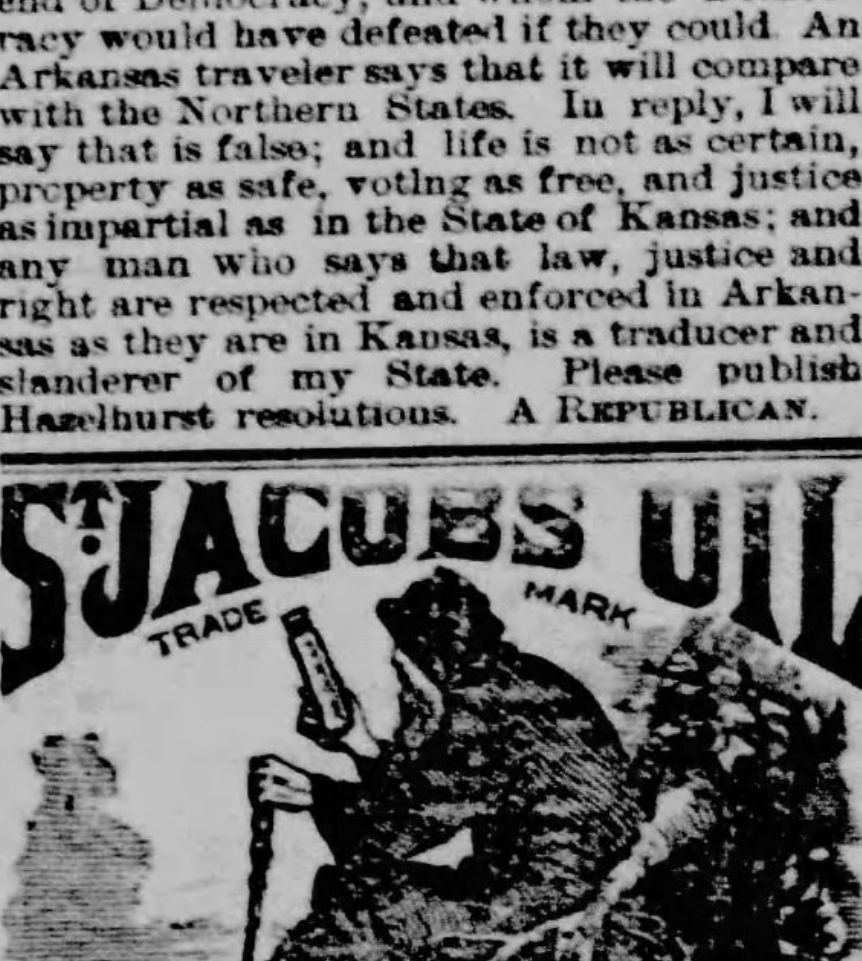
"Aristocracy of Intestines."

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

VERMILLION, Kan., Dec. 18, 1883.

Honestly and intelligently I opposed the amendment until lately, but when the "Aristocracy of the Intestines" try to control my politics I kick vigorously. Suppose, my dear readers, the merchants of this country should try to control your party, would you submit to it? All honor to Judge Martin, who does not associate with the fag end of Democracy, and whom the Democracy would have defeated if they could. An Arkansas traveler says that it will compare with the Northern States. In reply, I will say that is false; and life is not as certain, property as safe, voting as free, and justice as impartial as in the State of Kansas; and any man who says that law, justice and right are respected and enforced in Arkansas as they are in Kansas, is a traducer and slanderer of my State. Please publish Hazelhurst resolutions.

A REPUBLICAN.



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Intemperance Among the Negros.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

HAASVILLE, La., Dec. 12.

We hope that you will continue to pulverize the liquor power. It, in my opinion, is a curse as wicked as slavery once was in the South. The liquor traffic in this State alone is doing more to undermine the morals and the will of the negros to do honest work than all the other evils combined. There are dram shops at every turn, here in Southern Louisiana, that deal out poison to destroy an uneducated and helpless people. On the 8th inst., near here, a negro girl was shot. The colored people had a drunken ball. Result: A drunken row, girl killed—shot during the fracas.

Drinking and gambling go hand in hand—all under Democratic rule. It is demoralizing the only and best labor we have.

TOUJOURS.

POSITIVE

Facts in regard to DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC:

It will purify and enrich the Blood, regulate the Liver and Kidneys, and restore the health and vigor of youth. In all diseases requiring a certain and efficient Tonic, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. The bones, muscles, and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies brain power.

Ladies suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC find a safe and speedy cure.

The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health, do not experiment,—get the original, get the best.

PROOF.

Testimony of some of our most eminent Physicians and Clergymen:

My stand-by remedy.—REV. J. P. WATSON, Troy, O.

For Female Diseases Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is *par excellence*.—J. B. COX, St. Genevieve, Mo.

I have used it in my practice since 1875, and consider it a most excellent Tonic in General Debility and Nervous Prostration.—J. S. DORRET, Bonham, Texas.

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic never failed to do all that is claimed for it.—DRS. RIPLEY & WALTON, Philadelphia, Pa.

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I have practiced 33 years, and can say that Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is a valuable medicine for debilitated constitutions, and especially Female Diseases.—JAMES U. WILLIAMS, M.D., River Bend, Ala.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, January 15, 1884—164th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do	25,000
1	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6000	12,000
5	do 2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $750	6,750
9	do do 500	4,500
9	do do 250	2,250

1967 Prizes, amounting to $265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
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M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Lousiana State Lottery!

For tickets or further information of the above Lottery address DAVE C. JOHNSTON, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—
In Every Township in the United States,
One Young Man to Earn an Overcoat in Two Days,
One Lady to Earn a New Dress in Two Days.

We have a business proposition to make to one person in every Township in the country, by which $25 can be earned in a few days, with very little trouble. This is no sham, is attended with no risk, and involves nothing that any gentleman and lady cannot consistently do.

For full particulars address BLADE CO., Toledo, O., and they will be sent by return mail. First come first served. Only one person can secure this in a Township. It costs nothing to get the particulars.

YOUNG MEN Address DR. JAS. WILSON, Cleveland, O., for Pamphlet, in sealed envelope, of our INSTRUMENT and method of Curing Night Emissions. Simple, cheap, and never fails.

SILK FOR PATCHWORK.
All the Latest Styles. Samples 15 cents. Address XLCR SILK CO., Clintonville, Conn.

EX-UNION SOLDIERS WANTED. New campaign. Send stamp for plan. W. T. HAYS, Charlevoix, Mich.

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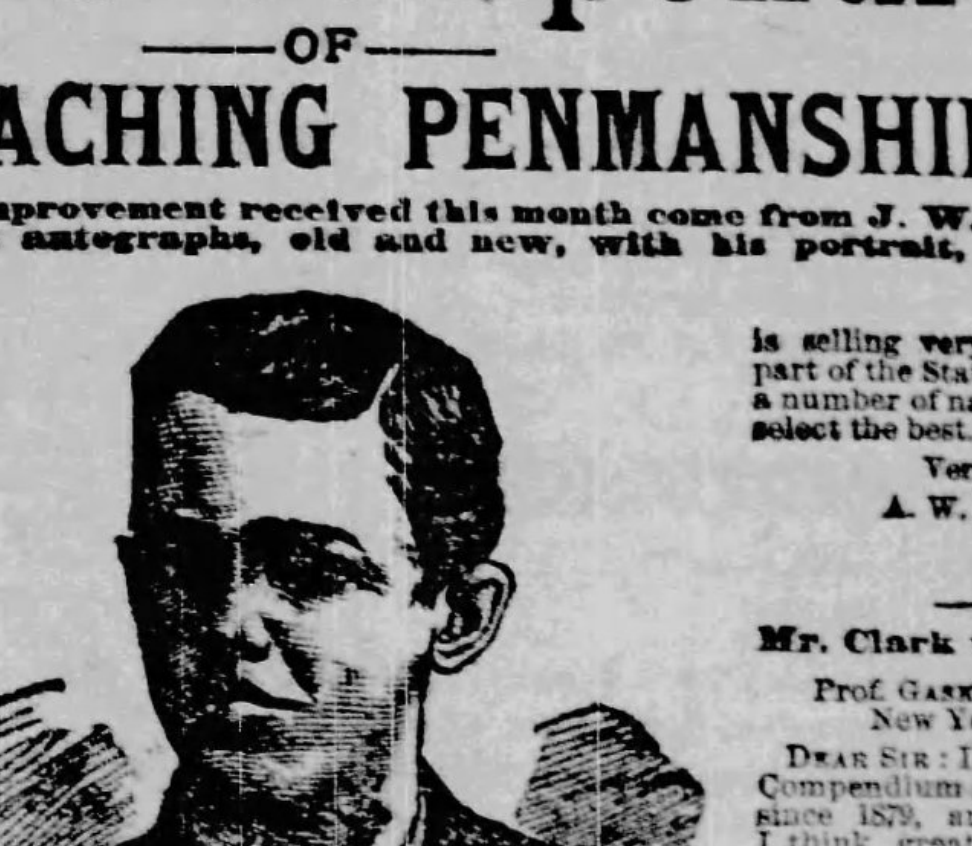
JEWELRY, FREE, Catalogues, 600 Illustrations. GARSIDE & CO., M'f'g Jewelers, 289 Broadway, N.Y.

FARMS For sale cheap. Terms easy. Write T. C. HALL & CO., Leansboro, Ill.

MORE RECENT AUTOGRAPHS
SHOWING IMPROVEMENT IN HANDWRITING, FROM USING
Gaskell's Compendium
—OF—
SELF-TEACHING PENMANSHIP.

The Best Specimens of Improvement received this month come from J. W. PIERCY, Martinsville, Indiana. His autographs, old and new, with his portrait, are given below:



Mr. Piercy writes:

Prof. GASKELL.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed are specimens of my old and new styles of penmanship. The improvement is due to your excellent Compendium of Writing, from which I have practiced at odd hours. I also send seventy-five cents for the PENMAN'S GAZETTE, one year.

Respectfully yours,
J. W. PIERCY,
Martinsville,
Indiana.

Mr. Margeson writes:

Mr. G. A. GASKELL.

DEAR SIR: I thought I would send you a few specimens, my autograph just written, also enclose you my old one. I have practiced from the Compendium a good deal. The Compendium is selling very fast in this part of the State. I send you a number of names; you can select the best.

Very truly,
A. W. MARGESON,
Walnut,
Iowa.

Mr. Clark writes:

Prof. GASKELL,
New York City.

DEAR SIR: I have had your Compendium of Penmanship since 1879, and have much, I think, great improvement in my writing. Enclosed are specimens of my former style as well as my present handwriting. Am a clerk in a shoe store, and have had but little time to practice.

Yours truly,
C. M. CLARK,
1928 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

This is an exact photographic copy of Mr. Piercy's old handwriting:

Willis Pierce

This autograph is photographed directly to the wood and is a perfect copy of his present hand:

J. W. Piercy

Old Style:

Caleb Clark

Old Style:

Arthur Margeson

New Style:

C. M. Clark

New Style:

A. W. Margeson

Mr. Clark's post-office address is 1928 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Margeson's post-office address is Walnut, Iowa.

Gaskell's Compendium of Penmanship consists of four parts—Copy Slips, Ornamental Sheet, Book of Instructions and Case. It is not simply a book. Nobody in the world ever learned to write from a book alone. The Compendium package contains a small book, but the exercises for practice are all given on the copy sheets, of which there are eighteen, with alphabets, and copies of all kinds for both ladies and gentlemen. OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND have already been sent out, and some teachers have sold as many as five hundred in a single town. Yet, there are at least a million of young people who have never seen it, or, certainly, not as yet bought it. A new edition, the finest ever issued, is now ready.

Mailed for ONE DOLLAR to any address, prepaid. Address,

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Other specimens of improvement and full particulars FREE to those wishing to know more of this self teaching penmanship, or act as agents for it.

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The Great Musical Wonder of the Age.
A STEM-WINDING MUSICAL WATCH.

Each Watch is finely made, silver plated, and a *complete and sweet-toned Musical Instrument.* Size and shape of an ordinary Watch, and has a Music Box attachment concealed within, so arranged that when wound at the stem plays one of the following tunes: "Wait till the Clouds Roll By," "Carnival of Venice," "Blue Bells of Scotland," "Home, Sweet Home," "Coming Through the Rye," "Swanee River," Waltz Polka, Schottische, etc. The notes, time, and tones are correct. It will please both old and young, and is truly the *Greatest Novelty* ever offered to the American public.

Our Special Offer. In order to introduce our large Illustrated Family Story Paper entitled YOUTH into every home in the Union where it is not a visitor, we are making this extraordinary offer: Upon receipt of 40 cents (or 20 two-cent postage stamps), we will send our paper for the NEXT THREE MONTHS on trial, and this *Musical Watch* as an absolute *Free Gift.* Just think of it! *A Music Box* and our large 16 page paper *three months for only 40 cents.* For a club of 3 and $1.00, will send three subscriptions and three *Musical Watches.* This is a chance of a life-time. Write to-day.

Address, YOUTH PUBLISHING CO., 27 Doane St., Boston, Mass.

HENRY COLLIER'S LOTTERY

$30,000 FOR $2.

5th Regular Monthly Drawing will take place in the Masonic Hall, Masonic Temple Building, in Louisville, Ky.,

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1884.

A Lawful Lottery and Fair Drawings, chartered by the Legislature of Ky. and twice declared legal by the highest Court in the State. Bond given to Henry County in the sum of $100,000 for the prompt payment of all prizes sold.

A Revolution in Single Number Drawings.

Every ticket holder is his own supervisor, can call out the number on his ticket and see the corresponding number on the tag placed in the wheel in his presence. These drawings will occur on the last Thursday of every month. Read the magnificent January Scheme:

1 Prize	$30,000	20 Prizes, $500 each	$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	100 Prizes, 100 each	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	200 Prizes, 50 each	10,000
2 Prizes, $2,500 each,	5,000	500 Prizes, 20 each	10,000
5 Prizes, 1,000 each,	5,000	1000 Prizes, 10 each	10,000
9 Prizes, $300 each,	Approximation Prizes		$2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each,	"	"	1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each,	"	"	900

1,857 Prizes $110,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. Don't send by Registered Letter or Post-office Order, until further notice. Orders of $5 and upward by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to J. J. DOUGLAS, Louisville, Ky.

35 Packages CHOICE SEEDS Postpaid FOR $1.

NEST-EGG GOURD will run 15 to 20 feet, covered with Fruit exactly the shape and size of Hens' Eggs, package, 15c. RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER, heads 10 to 15 in. in diameter, excellent food for poultry, Pkg. 10c. HIWASSEE CORN, the largest grain, smallest cob and most productive variety in the world, Pkg. 15c. MAMMOTH CABBAGE, 20 to 30 lbs. each, Pkg. 15c. MAMMOTH PUMPKIN, have been grown to weigh 150 lbs., Package, 15c. SNAKE CUCUMBER, 2 to 6 feet in length, coils up like a snake, Pkg. 15c. SANGUINEUS, a tropical-looking plant, 8 ft. high, covered with bright red fruit, Pkg. 15c. CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, 10c. per Package. Asparagus (Conover's Colossal), Beet (Early Blood), Bean (Golden Wax), Sweet Corn (Triumph), Carrot (Long Orange), Cress (Curled), Cucumber, (Green Cluster), Lettuce (Silesia), Musk Melon (Nutmeg), Watermelon (Mt. Sweet), Pepper (Sweet Spanish), Parsnip (Long White), Radish (Scarlet), Spinach (Round Leaved), Tomato (Acme), Turnip (White Dutch). SELECT FLOWER SEEDS, 10c. per package: Petunia, Japan Coxcomb, Perilla Sweet William, Portulacca, Phlox Drummondi, Flowering Peas, Gilia, Fragrant Candytuft, Acroclinium, Marigold, and Double Zinnia.

A SPLENDID OFFER!

I will send the above named Seeds (35 packages) by mail, post-paid, for only $1, and if after receiving them you do not say, "They are the finest collection for the price you ever saw," I will cheerfully refund your money. Send a $1 bill in a well-sealed envelope or get an express money order, or postal note on Lyons, N.Y. *Be sure and mention this paper.* Address plainly,

FRANK FINCH, Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y.

"Mr. Finch is perfectly reliable."—Ed.

"All who favor him with their orders will be honestly and fairly dealt with."—[illegible]

The "Right Speedy" Corn Sheller.

Cheap, Durable and Effective; shells 12 to 14 bushels per hour.

It is the best hand Sheller made and I warrant it for 5 years. Price, $5, or handsomely nickel-plated, $6.

AGENTS WANTED.

If no agent in your vicinity, I will send Sheller express paid, on receipt of price. Send for circular.

CURTIS GODDARD,
Alliance, O.

$20 GOLD PIECE.

Will be sent by express to the first person from whom I shall receive the exact number of times the word "at" occurs in this issue of the Weekly Blade. All sending answers are requested to enclose 25c in postage stamps. They will receive by return mail a sample of Spence's Blue Book. Agents, both male and female, wanted. Immense profits and exclusive territory. The answer, name and address of the winner sent to all contestants for the above prize. J. H. CLARSON, P. O. Box 2,296, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE TO LADIES

Those who are ailing from troubles peculiar to their sex often die without testing the efficacy of "Dr. Jackson's Pastille." A trial box and a circular with fullest explanations and valuable hints to all Ladies for six two-cent stamps by addressing

Drs. JACKSON & BURNETT,
Cor. Race & 9th Sts., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Lady correspondent. Address Box 100, Randall, Kan.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
Epps's Cocoa
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½ lb. and lb.) by Grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

50 Elegant Chromo Cards, with name in fancy script, 10c. Send 2 ct. stamp for descriptive price circular of fine Visiting Cards to KEYSTONE CARD CO., Raymilton, Pa.

SOMETHING NEW!

Warm as toast. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Flexible Rubber Mittens, just what you want for fall and winter use. [illegible] wet hands. These Mittens are made from Pure Para Rubber, treated in manufacture so as to be perfectly flexible and never crack, made in handsome style, color to imitate black kid with heavy warm fleece lining. These Mittens are not stiff or cumbersome like other rubber mittens, but are as soft as kid, which they resemble so closely that on the street they would be mistaken for expensive gloves. We send a sample pair of either ladies' or gents' post-paid for $1. 3 pairs, $2.50. Full terms with samples. Agents wanted.

MARCUS & CO., CENTERBROOK, CONN.

SEEDS! PLANTS! Catalogue FREE! A. E. SPALDING, Ainsworth, Ia.

50 SATIN FINISH CHROMOS with name 10c. Send us 15 names with $1.50 and you will receive a Beautiful Parisian Diamond Ring FREE. STAR CARD CO., Clintonville, Ct.

A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME!

This Offer Holds GOOD UNTIL MARCH 10th ONLY.

$40,000 IN PRESENTS, GIVEN AWAY. NO BLANKS! every Subscriber gets a Present

The proprietors of the well-known and popular weekly paper, THE GOLDEN ARGOSY, being desirous of introducing their paper into every home where it is not now taken, have organized a stock company with an AUTHORIZED CAPITAL OF $200,000 for the purpose of pushing the Argosy extensively, and have decided to give away to all who subscribe before March 10, 1884, $40,000 in presents. Read our Great Offer.

FOR ONLY FIFTY CENTS

We will enter your name on our subscription books and mail THE GOLDEN ARGOSY regularly for three months, (thirteen numbers), and immediately send a printed numbered receipt, which will entitle the holder to one of the following magnificent presents.

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5 Cash Presents of $1,000 each	$5,000	10 Elegant Bicycles, $85 each	$850
5 Cash Presents of $500 each	2,500	5 Silver Tea Sets, $100 each	500
10 Cash Presents of $200 each	2,000	5 Sets Parlor Furniture, $100 each	500
10 Cash Presents of $100 each	1,000	10 Elegant Boys' Suits to order, $20	200
10 Cash Presents of $50 each	500	10 Girls' Outside Garments, $15 each	150
2 Elegant Upright Pianos, $300 each	600	100 Gold Pens and Holders, $1 each	100
5 Elegant Cabinet Organs, $100 each	500	500 Extension Gold Pencils, $1 each	500
25 Sewing Machines, $30 each	750	500 Pair Nickel-Plated Skates, $2 each	1,000
20 Gents' Solid Gold Watches, $40 ea.	800	500 Large Photograph Albums, $2 each	1,000
30 Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, $25 ea.	750	500 Pair Roller Skates, $2 each	1,000
20 Beautiful Diamond Rings, $30 ea.	600	500 Two-Dollar Greenbacks	1,000
40 Gents' Solid Silver Watches, $15 ea.	600	500 One-Dollar Greenbacks	500
25 Ladies' Chatelaine Watches, $10 ea.	250	500 Magic Lanterns, $1 each	500
50 Boys' Silver Watches, $10 each	500	500 Boys' Pocket Knives, $1 each	500
100 Waterbury Watches, $3.50 each	350	500 Ladies' Pocket Knives, $1 each	500
20 Gents' Solid Gold Chains, $20 each	400	1000 Oil Pictures, $1 each	1,000
20 Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, $15 each	300	500 Solid Gold Rings, $2 each	1,000
20 Solid Gold Bracelets, $15 each	300	1000 Autograph Albums, $1 each	1,000

And 93,553 OTHER USEFUL AND VALUABLE PRESENTS RANGING IN VALUE FROM TWENTY-FIVE CENTS TO ONE DOLLAR, making a grand total of 100,000 presents to be given to the first one hundred thousand subscribers received. Every one gets a present. All of the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner by a committee chosen by the subscribers. [illegible]

THE AWARD OF PRESENTS will positively take place March 10, '84.

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FOR 50 CENTS we will send you THE GOLDEN ARGOSY, weekly, for three months and one numbered receipt, good for one present. FOR $1 we will send THE GOLDEN ARGOSY, weekly, six months, and two numbered receipts good for two presents. FOR $1.75 we will send THE GOLDEN ARGOSY, weekly, for one year and four numbered receipts, good for four presents.

A FREE SUBSCRIPTION TO YOU. If you will Cut this Advertisement out and show it to your friends, acquaintances and neighbors, and get five to subscribe for three months, and send us $2.50, we will send you your subscription free, and one numbered receipt; get ten to subscribe and we will send you two numbered receipts and the ARGOSY for six months; get twenty to subscribe for three months and we will send you the ARGOSY one year, and four numbered receipts, good for four presents. A few hours' work will give you a subscription free and a chance to win one of the most valuable presents. SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY is a well established weekly paper and is backed by HALF A MILLION DOLLARS CAPITAL, so that every subscriber may be sure of getting just what we promise. The Awards will be forwarded to the winners immediately after Mar. 10th.

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REMEMBER, the above Presents are given absolutely free to our Subscribers. CUT THIS OUT and show it to your friends, neighbors and acquaintances. IT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

WHAT SUBSCRIBERS SAY.

I cannot speak too highly of the ARGOSY, my boys think they could never do without it.
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THE ARGOSY has been so good this year I must have it another, enclosed is $1.75.
DAN. W. HUNTINGTON, Boston.

I like the ARGOSY very much, and think it greatly in advance of the usual style of papers for the young—the boys like it.
MRS. AGNES S. ARMSTRONG, Ephraim, Utah Ter.

I have taken a number of papers, but I never had one I like as well as THE ARGOSY. To sit before the fire these cold evenings and read it is the best enjoyment I know of. To-night I am reading my old papers over again.
W. S. KNOWLTON, Portland, Me.

I should take the ARGOSY another year if I had to sit up nights to earn the money to pay for it; enclosed is $1.75.
ED. L. PEMBERTON, Ansonia, Conn.

I am so deeply interested in the ARGOSY I should be lost without it; please extend my subscription another year.
WINNIE S. MOORE, [illegible]

I have been a reader of the ARGOSY the past year, and cannot now do without it, let it cost what it will.
D. E. BROTHWELL, Wakefield, Kan.

THE ARGOSY is the very best paper of the kind published. I would not do without it for twice $1.75.
FRANK G. JOHNSON, Painesville, O.

I prize the ARGOSY above all youth's papers. Its high moral tone and instructive reading is sure to leave a lasting impression with its readers.
Mrs. [illegible] Fort Halleck, Wy.

The character of the ARGOSY commends itself to all.
WM. S. CLARK, Washington [illegible]

I have read the Golden Days, Youth's Companion, Wide-Awake, for boys and girls, but give me the ARGOSY. I would not give it for any other paper I ever saw.
A. B. WILLIS, Brooklyn, [illegible]

NOTICES FROM THE PRESS.

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY is handsomely printed on tinted paper, and is freighted with reading matter that can be safely placed in the hands of our youth.—*Herald*, Norristown, Pa.

It is sparkling and pure, interesting and high-toned. The best authors in America contribute to its columns.—*Journal*, Lewistown, Me.

Parents and guardians who would place [illegible] as well as instructive, reading before [illegible] would do well to subscribe to it.—[illegible]

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY has eclipsed [illegible] its older but less enterprising contemporaries.—*Transcript*, Peoria, Ill.

Full of life and vim, it commends itself [illegible] to be entertained and instructed. [illegible] are superb. We commend it to the [illegible]—*Vanity Fair*, San Francisco, Cal.

It has taken a leading place among [illegible] its class. The publisher evidently [illegible] tastes.—*Times*, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY is a bright, [illegible] boys and girls; neither sensational [illegible] nor dull on the other.—*Press*, Phila[illegible]

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY is a youth's [illegible] more interesting reading matter [illegible] similar publication in the country.—[illegible]buque, Iowa.

It is a first-class paper, full [illegible] Companion, and, being once [illegible] will be sure to remain.—*Herald*, [illegible]

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY is [illegible] prosy inanity of Sunday-[illegible] from the demoralizing [illegible] dime dreadfuls.—N. Y. [illegible]

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY [illegible] ance, but every way [illegible] of its existence. [illegible] people that judicious [illegible] in the hands of the [illegible]

The Household.

ed by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

spondents writing for this department will observe the following rules:
Write "Household Department" on the en- pe.
Give real name and Postoffice address—not for plication, unless you wish—but for reference in e it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write lainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will llow.

SOCIAL ETIQUET.

VIII.

stead of the regular paper in the series, il this week answer a few of the many stions which have been showered upon

And I want to say right here, in answer to a not very kindly expresed criticism, that these rules are not arbitrary, and subject to no shadow of change or variation. They are simply what governs cultivated society, an observance of which will place you at ease no matter where you find yourself. If you simply regard them as company manners, and are rude and careless in your family circle, rest assured you will be boorish and awkward where you least wish to be, and will show to those you meet exactly what your home life is. Well-bred, cultivated ways are a passport anywhere, but they cannot be put on and off like a cloak. Moreover, it is an observance of these little niceties of conduct, these trifles they seem, that makes up the pleasant, agreeable, polished lady or gentleman. At the same time good common sense must be used in these things, as in all else in life.

Now for the questions:

I would like a little information on the serving of desserts. What meals should preserved fruits, games, jellies, and canned fruits, be served, when the meals are at intervals of six hours apart—breakfast, dinner, supper or tea, using fruit each meal? Also, when are pie and cake in order? Should puddings be served warm or cold? Should jellies be eaten with meats or the desserts?—MRS. E.

[illegible] dinner or at the evening meals. Tart jellies are usually served with roasted meats, particularly fowls. They are also frequently used with certain kinds of puddings for dessert, *blanc mange*, etc. Pie should always make a part of the dinner. Cake is generally served last at supper or tea, with the canned fruit, altho the two are allowable for a dessert. When a dinner includes ice-cream, cake is always brought on with it. As to whether pudding should be hot or cold, it depends entirely upon what they are. Some kinds would not be at all palatable cold, and *vice versa*. You must judge of that yourself.

Preserved fruits, etc., are not considered the thing for breakfast. The custom of having fresh fruit when first sitting down to the morning meal is growing in favor because of its excellent sanitary effects.

At a social dinner, after all have done eating, who rises from the table first, the host or one of the guests?—A SUBSCRIBER.

It is *always* the place of the hostess to give the signal for leaving the table by rising. A guest must never make a movement in that direction first. It would look as if he were weary of the entertainment.

Will you please inform me through the columns of your department how the knife and fork should be placed when the plate is helped a second time to victuals, among common country people—whether they should be placed on the plate or remain on the table?—EUGENE.

Your difficulty, of course, refers to the second helping, as the plates are placed at first in a pile in front of the host, while your knife and fork are at your side. Leave your fork upon the plate, but retain the knife in your hand. To leave both on the plate renders it awkward for the person who is serving you, while to retain both is awkward for you. They cannot, after being used, be placed upon the tablecloth, lest it be soiled.

First—Will the editor please tell me if it is proper for a lady to rise if sitting, on receiving an introduction to either lady or gentleman? Second—Is it improper for a lady to begin a correspondence with a gentleman? Third—Would it be wrong to accompany a young lady and her escort to any place of amusement without an invitation from the gentleman?—A. M.

A lady should always rise to acknowledge an introduction to either a lady or a gentleman, unless placed in some awkward position, where it would disturb those around her. This is simply courtesy to the stranger and to the one introducing.

A lady should not begin a correspondence with a gentleman, unless under very exceptional circumstances. She *may* send him a paper, and then should he desire to write, this will afford him an opportunity. Of course I speak of those who have met and become pleasantly acquainted.

It is certainly not etiquet, and would be exceedingly rude to accompany a lady and her escort to a place of amusement uninvited by the latter. Usually such things are to be paid for, and you force him to an expense he has not contemplated. Should you insist upon buying your own ticket you make an undesired third in the party, and very likely destroy his pleasure for the evening, which you have no right to do. Of course, if you have arrived from out of town at a friend's, it is proper for her to request him to extend his invitation or excuse her, as the case may be. The wise thing for you to do as a general course, would be to decline going, but insist upon their carrying out the program for the evening. Of course, I can only give you general directions. There are contingencies in all of these things which you must have the tact to meet and dispose of gracefully.

What should you say in congratulating a newly married couple? What should the reply be?—INQUIRER.

"Allow me to offer my heartfelt congratulations," or "I wish you a great deal of happiness together," or "my very best wishes for the future are yours," or "I trust you may have a long and happy life together," etc., etc. The reply may be a simple "Thank you."

When one has finished eating dinner, and wishes to draw nearer one's cup of coffee, in which direction must the plates be removed, to the right, left or in front? When there is no one to remove the plates, (making room for dessert) how must one manage to dispose of one's plate gracefully, and draw up in front of the pie? Please reply.—M. T., Osyka, Miss.

That is according to what is in your immediate vicinity. As you use your right hand to lift your cup, shove your plate a little to the left. It is not necessary to [illegible] your coffee exactly in front of you. Observe the same rule with regard to your pie, except that your plate upon which has been placed your knife and fork, should be shoved farther away to make room for your pie or pudding in front of you. You must be guided as to moving it to the left or in front of you by the space there is

ong after settling in a new Town expect to wait, before receiving [illegible] turn them? How long a [illegible] at to talk about? Had [illegible] callers to remove their [illegible] dy you are calling on is [illegible] leaving a card answer for [illegible] be proper to have a lady [illegible] and return a call if she [illegible] you are not?—MONA.

We all [illegible] ove questions have been [illegible] nt number of "Social [illegible] which you must expect [illegible] ving calls in a new [illegible] size, the character of [illegible] which you live, the [illegible] It should not be [illegible] 10 days. Your [illegible] minutes nor [illegible] any mat- [illegible] necessary [illegible] A card always answers for a call. It is perfectly proper to have a friend who is acquainted go with you to return a call.

Is it proper for relations or friends invited to a country wedding, they living in the city, to monopolize the conversation, because they have the learning and ability to do so? I am puzzled to know.—J. W.

It is not proper for anyone to monopolize the conversation, no matter how smart or learned he may be. It is possible, however, for a good story-teller or conversationalist to do much towards entertaining the company, without seeming to push himself into egotistical prominence.

I wish to take issue with the editor on the item of table manners, where she says, in substance, to eat with apparent relish what is set before one, at home as well as abroad. Now, when visitors or others are at my table, I want nothing done or said to call attention to poor cookery, or otherwise inferior quality of any article thereon. But when the family is alone the table seems a fit place to me for mild objection and correction. I do not mean a constant stream of growling and fault finding. But when an article is far from the mark, or is several times a little off, I am sure to say, "Ma, what is wrong with this?" If she knows she says what is, but if not, we both make suggestions as to what changes or additions will improve the article for next time. And in this way our eatables have advanced to the first rank in our neighborhood.

And now how am I to do to get at work on time? I get up that half hour earlier, but my wife will not, and I have to "bolt my meals" all the same.—PROGRESS.

I can only repeat my words at the beginning of this article. These rules are not cast-iron or arbitrary. An occasional remark or suggestion is not objectionable so long as it does not become fault-finding. The trouble is that if indulged in at all, it is apt to degenerate into that, so as a general rule it is better to criticise away from the table and not in the presence of the family. This, too, for the benefit of the children, who do not always have the judgment to choose the best time for criticism. If they hear papa saying he don't like the cooking, they feel that they also have the right. Your theory is all right, my friend, and its practice may be well in your case, but mine is best for general use.

If your wife will not help you to be a gentleman by giving you time to eat your breakfast instead of bolting it in a dyspepsia producing manner, and you cannot coax her into better ways, I fear you will have to go on "bolting" and suffer the consequences.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Paper Holder.—Materials—Five-eighths of a yard velveteen, or plush of any color liked. Sheet of heavy pasteboard. Two flowers to applique on with silver or gold cord, or arrasene to embroider. Five-eighths of a yard of silk for lining. One and five-eighths yards gilt chain or cord. Cut out a piece of pasteboard, 13 by 15 ins. Cut another 8 by 15. Slope off two of the opposite corners of the larger piece upon the 13-inch sides, commencing about 4 ins. from the corner, and leaving the top about 7 ins. across. Cover both pieces of board with velveteen, after the flowers have been appliqued or embroidered on. The one on the larger piece must be put between the cut off corners that, on the other side in the center. Line with the silk, overhanding it in all around. Then place the smaller piece upon the larger for the front of the holder, and sew the bottoms together with good strong silk. To the top corners of the front sew the chain or cord, cutting it off a little over an eighth long each side, and fasten across to the back piece. This will let the front droop forward, forming the pocket. Then fasten the chain or cord to the top of the back piece, to hang it up by, and your holder, a pretty one, too, is done. You can make this of cheaper materials, if you choose.

Picture Frames.—One great drawback in the purchase of pictures lies in the expense of framing. If that is not done suitably the beauty is destroyed, or, at least greatly diminished, and yet the cost is often so great as to make one wish that the picture had not been indulged in. This may be the case with the exquisite engraving of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," which the publishers of the BLADE are almost giving away, and it is to help some of our friends out of this difficulty that the following suggestions are made:

The engraving is a large one and needs a heavy frame. Take the measure, leaving a margin of white around the picture of at least two or three inches. Then go to a cabinet maker's and have the frame made of wood mouldings, such as are used for window frames or doors. Have it at least six or eight inches wide. Now you can have a chance to do some home painting. Get some logwood chips and pour boiling water upon them and let them steep until very strong. Stain the frame with this except the inch molding next to the picture, and another strip between that and the outer edge. Let dry and repeat three times. Then rub it over with vinegar in which old iron nails have been steeping for two or three days beforehand. Then put on a thin varnish of shellac with a soft cloth, rub it well, and it will look polished and shining like ebony. Go to some painter and get some bright dark red paint and a small brush, and paint the strips left white, and you have a handsome frame at a small expense. If you do not want the trouble of staining the frame, let a painter do the week, using the same materials that he does in nice house finishing. One or two shades of stone color, or brown, with a few lines of red, make lovely frames, as I know from seeing it done where an inexpensive and yet handsome frame was desired for a fine, large engraving. Next week another suggestion will be made.—ED.

There are a variety of chair tidies described in Miss BOUTON's book, "Fancy Work and House Decoration," and "Enquirer" could no doubt find something to suit her. It only costs 25 cents and is sent post free.

WORSTED BALLS.—I would like to supplement "Rotha's" directions for "Harness for Little Ones," with one for a beautiful ball: Cast on 30 stitches of bright colored yarn on a coarse knitting needle; knit across once plain. Second row, knit 29 stitches, leaving the last unknit on the needle (first needle), turn and knit 28 stitches, leaving first unknit at that end of needle. Turn, knit back till you are within two stitches of end. Continue this way, leaving one more at each end each time until you have 10 unknit stitches at each end of needles. Then knit clear across. This forms one gore. Now tie on another pretty color and knit across needle. This is the beginning of second gore which is knit like first. Knit six in the same way. Bind off the 6th and fasten the ends. Sew the opening up half way on wrong side, turn, and fill with cotton or hair. Shape it as you fill it, so as to have it round and nice and sew a little way at a time until the seam is closed. If for an infant, put some shot in a small pill box and put in the center of the ball for a rattle.

Pretty and Cheap Table Cover.—Take a piece of brown linen towelling and fringe out about 3 inches at the ends; then above this 2 inches plain; cut a slit inside each selvage and draw out threads for 2 inches; draw in 2 colors of satin ribbon (gold and cardinal) in inch squares, so that one row will form a square and checker with the one before it; turn ends of ribbon under at each end and fasten; work initials in middle by tacking on canvass, or outline a pretty design in the left hand lower corner. By drawing more threads and running in 3 ribbons, in this order—cardinal, gold, peacock blue—you will have a good representation of a Japanese tidy or scarf.—MRS. W., Box 159, Lakeville, Conn.

To Make a Needle Book.—Cut off the sharp corners evenly, of 2 picture cards of same size; then make two holes through both, about ½ an inch from the ends (one hole at each end) at the top of both cards, the holes about the size of a small shot; cut 2 pieces of thick, fine, fancy colored flannel, or other nice woolen goods, the shape of the cards but a little smaller; make one piece a trifle smaller than the other; then with rather coarse sewing silk, make 3 button hole stitches on the edge of the flannel; then skip a space as wide as the three stitches and make three more and repeat the stitches and spaces around both pieces of flannel; then tack the flannel leaves together, till you can lay them evenly between the cards and put a bit of narrow ribbon through the holes in the cards and likewise the flannels at their very edge, and tie the ribbons in tiny bows on the outside, rather loosely, as they serve as a hinge.

Now little girls of eight years, make a needle book for your grandmother.—CHINT.

Narrow Lace.—Cast on 11 stitches and knit across plain. First row—s 1—k 1—tto twice—p 2 tog—k 1—tto—n—k 2—tto—k 2; 2nd row—k 2—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 1—tto twice—p 2 tog—k 2; 3rd row—s 1—k 1—tto twice—p 2 tog—k 2—tto—n—k 2—tto—k 2; 4th row—k 2—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 2—tto twice—p 2 tog—k 2; 5th row—s 1—k 1—tto twice p 2 tog—k 3—tto—n—k 2—tto—k 2; 6th row—k 2—p 1—k 3—p 1—k 3—tto twice—p 2 tog—k 2; 7th row—s 1—k 1—tto twice—p 2 tog—k 4—tto—n—k 4; 8th row—cast off 3 stitches—k 2—p 1—k 4—tto twice—p 2 tog—k 2.—WYOMING.

Correspondence.

PRESERVING AND STUFFING THE SKINS OF BIRDS AND SMALL ANIMALS.—The recesses found on each side of the chimney in most dwellings may be utilized by filling them with stuffed birds and animals, tastefully and naturally mounted or arranged to form a part in a miniature museum. Animals that are intended to be preserved should, if wounded, be carefully and promptly attended to, to prevent the blood from staining and defacing them. This is best done by filling the orifice with tow, cotton or plaster of paris. The mouth, nostrils and other orifices also require the same filling. If the weather is warm and the stuffing cannot be done immediately, a small slit should be made in the lower part of the abdomen, the intestines carefully drawn out with a slender pair of bullet forceps, (such as surgeons use) and the cavity filled with tow or cotton, sprinkled with arsenic or pulverized alum.

The implements and materials required by the amateur taxidermist are a sharp penknife, a pair of cutting pliers, a pair of strong scissors, a long, narrow mustard spoon, a button-hook, a sadler's needle (three-sided), flexible wire of three sizes, tow or cotton wadding, chalk (powdered), corrosive sublimate, arsenic and arsenical soap.

To skin a bird: Cover a board with a clean towel, and on it place the bird breast uppermost; take the knife, and dividing the feathers down the breast bone, make a clear cut through the skin but not into the flesh beneath, passing the point of the knife from the insertion of the neck to the vent, and slipping the finger beneath it on each side with the other hand, pressing first one side and the other down into the opening, you will be able to bring the bare knee through it, when, with the scissors, the joints can be readily cut, pulling the shank still adhering to the leg till the skin is turned back as far as it will go. While proceeding, sprinkle a little alum on the inner parts to absorb the moisture. Scrape the bone quite clean and with a little of the stufling well soaked in alum and corrosive sublimate, wind it until it is as large as when covered with flesh, then pulling the leg by the claw, the bone and skin will again return to their proper position. Both legs thus treated, proceed to skin around the rumpbone, turn the tail back or rather forward, and sever the bone from the back and turn the skin over the back, toward the head.

Now suspend the bird by a wire hook inserted through the rumpbone, then skin downward toward the wings, which, when reached, must be severed at the joint nearest the body and treated the same as the legs, scraped, wrapped, etc., then turning the skin still farther down to the head the skull will be laid bare, and allow a semicircular hole to be cut in the back of it with the knife, turning it back like a flap. Remove the brains, wash the cavity with alum, and fill with the prepared stuffing.

The greatest care must be observed not to stretch the skin or the form of the bird will be spoiled. The next step requires care. Cut slowly and carefully until the lids of the eyes are reached; then remove the balls from their sockets with a pair of forceps, wipe the orifice, and with a camel's hair brush apply the corrosive sublimate solution and dust with alum; then fill with the soaked stuffing as before. Next cut off the neck close to the skull, wash the stump and the entire skin with the solution, and dust with alum. Turn back the skin and proceed to stuff with the prepared cotton, a little at a time, until the bird is the natural size. Then sew up the rent made in the abdomen, filling in, if necessary, as you sew. Dip the brush into the solution, pass it into the throat several times; then take a small bit of wax, place it in the bill, and press the mandibles together, and taking a No. 9 sewing needle, stick it into the lower one perpendicularly, for a purpose hereafter explained, bring the feet together with another, run a thread through the knees, so they may be drawn as closely as desired. Put in the glass eyes by making a little hollow in the stuffing and putting the ball into it and drawing the orbit around it. Paint the feet, bill and eye orbit with the solution.

Now for giving the desired position to the bird. Take a box large enough to contain the bird, fill in cotton or tow so as to form an inclined plane from top to bottom; then open a cavity suitable for the size of the bird, place it in a sitting position, then take a large cork, fasten three pins in it like a three-legged stool, and place it under the bill for a support, pressing the needle (previously stuck through the bill) down into the center, which will afford a perfect support for the head. If the neck is desired higher or longer, add more cotton under the cork. Turn the head to one side or not as desired. If the wings are wished elevated raise them with cotton.

(Here is what I don't understand myself.) When the wings are to be expanded, reverse the order of the feathers, beginning with the two middle ones and when dry place them in their natural order, and they will forever retain it. In like manner, if a crest is desired, reverse the feathers for a few days, and they will readily assume the desired form. The box must be placed in a cool position to dry out slowly. The legs begin to grow stiff in two or three days when they should be arranged in position curved around a stick or straightened as desired; two sharp nails must be driven through the box or board on which the feet are to be fixed. In placing on a sprig the first joint should be bent nearly on a level with the foot, standing on a plane, one foot a little behind the other. Corrosive sublimite is poison; antidote, white of egg.—LOU J. ROSEAU.

SILK CULTURE.—If any readers of the BLADE have been engaged in silk culture on a small scale and have realized any profit from it, will they please communicate the same to the HOUSEHOLD? Did they find ready sale for the cocoous and sure pay? and what firm did they sell to? I was intending to go into the business in the Spring but am very much discouraged by the report of "Kiz," Andalusia, Ill., in BLADE of November 15. She reports having sent nice cocoons to the New York Silk Exchange last July, and has never received any pay for them. This is certainly not encouraging to those who wished to add to their income by raising silk. If this report falls under the notice of the New York Silk Exchange, will it please explain, or perhaps Miss Nellie Lincoln Rossiter will kindly tell us in our perplexity where we will find a safe and sure market for our cocoons, and how soon we can receive our money for them, for of course that is what we do the work for, and I do not understand why there should be any delay in finding ready sale for all silk raised. I am sure silk is in good demand and the market cannot now be supplied by what is raised in this country. Hoping to hear from some one who knows, I am—ONE OF THE DISCOURAGED ONES.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS AS A FRUIT CENTER.—Thirteen years ago this part of the State attracted considerable attention towards its fruit producing capabilities. Stories of marvelous success, on a small scale, were freely circulated, and had the effect to raise high expectations in the minds of those who concluded to embark in the venture. But the years which have passed since have materially modified the enthusiasm. What was then an undefined generality, has since been put into the shape of practical experience. Grapes, which then seemed to promise almost unlimited possibilities have been quite generally abandoned as a money investment. The same is true of peaches, while raspberries, blackberries, strawberries and apples, especially the two latter, have not only held their own, but have continued to grow in favor and in the confidence of the public.

At the time I speak of the apple crop here was not sufficient for home consumption. This season (just closed) 13,000 bushels were shipped from this railroad station, besides what were re-shipped here from other parts of the country. And that particular variety—Ben Davis—which has since risen to such great popularity, was then comparatively unknown. But the dozen years test to which it has since been been subjected, has placed its qualities beyond uncertainty. The fruit is of large size, of a beautiful red, tender and crisp, and is in great demand by retail dealers, on account of its high color. So great is this demand that buyers take other varieties which the grower may have for the sake of getting the Ben Davis, when they would not otherwise do it. It is a Winter apple, and an excellent keeper. The tree is remarkably healthy is a vigorous grower, bears young, and very full. I set out two-year-old trees, two years ago, this last Spring, and this season many of them bore fruit. I gathered a peck of fine large apples from one of them. The cash returns per acre from a thrifty apple orchard are large compared with other farm crops. So that we frequently have a big crop when they fail.

Blackberries grow spontaneously here and in great abundance. But although the great plenty of wild berries of former years disappears, to a great extent, with the occupation of the land, tame culture readily replaces them. Twelve years ago, one buyer told me he had already shipped 600 bushels of wild berries, that had been gathered from an area of three square miles, and the season not yet over.

Raspberries are a more fancy fruit and command a more fancy price. Both the red and black are cultivated here, and some claim to have done well with them. But I can hardly say that their culture has had the test of time that blackberries have had.

One neighbor, whose orchard does not get any especial care, sold the fruit from 66 trees for $530. What might they yield if properly cared for?

But the Ben Davis is not, by any means, the only apple which succeeds well here. There are a number of others equally reliable, and of far greater intrinsic value, altho they may not sell so readily in the general market. Formerly it was urged that the supply would soon overstock the market, but so far from that the demand has thus far increased faster than the supply, and prices have been in proportion.

This latitude seems to be well adapted to apple culture, as we escape the late frosts of more Northern sections, and also their severe winters. But of the small fruits, the strawberry is the great stand-by, for money returns. Not nearly so much attention has been paid to their culture here as at Farina, the second station below, on the Illinois Central Railroad. Parties in whom I have confidence put the actual profits at $300 per acre, clear of expense of culture, gathering and shipping. It often exceeds this. One season I gathered 10 bushels from 10 square rods and received $6.50 per bushel for what I sold. They are set in Spring, cultivated one season, and bear the next. The cost of cultivation is placed at $30 per acre.

Chicago is our principal market. This section of the State has the advantage of the Southern part, for the reason that the fruit train, which starts from Cairo in the morning, thus obliging them to gather their fruit the day before, comes along here toward evening, giving us time to gather ours and ship it the same day, being on the route only through the cool of the night, arriving in Chicago early in the morning, fresh and in prime condition to be put upon the market at once.—SAMUEL J. M. ANDREWS.

Inquiries.

I rise for information, but first want to give a caution. Some one in these columns advised the use of iodine for swelled neck. I have known two cases where its use in outward application resulted in consumption and terminated fatally. Do not use it unless under the advice of a skilful physician. It must be given internally, as well as applied externally. An old practitioner told me once it was better to leave such a case alone, and bear the annoyance of a slight disfigurement, than to tamper with a risk of its growing much worse.

Now the questions: Will "Mocking Bird," who mentioned the matter long ago, tell us now how to keep sausage for a long time? She said she would. And will some of the HOUSEHOLD fraternity, whose warm hearts can sympathize with the troubles of another, please suggest some amusement or employment for these long winter evenings for one to whom book, pen and needle are prohibited by an oculist? Something which will not try the eyes by the artificial light. Now, friends, don't suggest social dances or card-playing—I don't indulge in either—and don't all say in chorus: "Have some one read to you," for there's no one to do it, much as I should enjoy it. Can any one advise me?—WESTFIELD.

Let me come, into the HOUSEHOLD for counsel. Two years ago I formed the acquaintance of a young man. In the course of time our acquaintance grew into friendship, love, and finally an engagement. For a time all went smoothly. He seemed all honor and truthfulness. "His thoughts were my thoughts." My every want was a law to him. Preparations were made for a wedding, the day set, and we were both happy. But two short weeks before the day when we should be made one, we had a meeting, a trifling misunderstanding, a few sharp words, a lover's quarrel and a separation forever. When he left my house he left with the solemn declaration, indorsed by both, that he should never darken my door again, both taking a solemn vow that the cause of our trouble should remain a secret until death. What shall I do? My friends say he will go to ruin, and the thought that I should in any way be the cause of his ruin would kill me. Shall I make an effort to win him back, or should he ask to come back, how should I receive him?—PENITENT.

The matter seems a very plain one. If you feel that you have been hasty, that you were in the wrong, and that your own future happiness as well as his depends upon a reconciliation, it is right and proper to tell him so. Let your own heart and good judgment tell you what to do should he ask to come back. As for his going to ruin, if he has no more strength of character than that, you are better off without him than with him. If you are going to take him back just to save him, better let him go. He isn't to be trusted.—ED.

1. Has anyone the music to "Zulu Zong," and if so, please state where it can be obtained. 2. Has anyone honiton or point lace patterns they would furnish for a consideration? 3. Has anyone the song "Speed away, speed away on thine errand of light, A young heart is waiting they coming to-night," etc., etc., that they would send words? 4. Will someone tell how to make plush or velvet frames at home for cabinet pictures?—MRS. JAS. SHEPHERD, Leadville, Colo.

Will some of the readers of the BLADE do something for me? My father was very poor when he was young, and did not have a chance to read much, and so knows nothing of table manners or any other kind of manners. After worrying the life almost out of my mother, he is almost setting me crazy. While drinking at the table he can be heard a good ways from the room.—L. A. H.

If your father is kind and good, but simply lacks a knowledge of etiquet, or is unpolished, you must love and value him for what he is, and bear with what jars upon you. If he is a brute naturally, he cannot be made over, and unless you can help your mother or do good by remaining at home, go out into the world and earn your own living.—ED.

I am a young primary teacher in the Presbyterian Sabbath School. Will some older one please tell me what to do?—J. E. N.

Will some one please send directions for crocheting baby shoes; also, crotcheting wristlets? Please send pretty name for a male bird, and oblige—CANARY.

Will some one send description for paper holder and letter case?—VIN.

I have a cally lilly which bloomed in October. Will it blossom again this Winter? Can I force a bud by hot water without injury to the plant? My La Rose is in bloom, but the stem is is covered with little, soft, oval-shaped bugs, the color of the bark. What can I do to destroy them without injuring the plant? How will I keep the little white spiders off from my plants?—MRS. C. W. MITCHELL, 103 Welden street, Rockford, Ill.

Will some one please give a recipe to prevent hair from coming out?—SUBSCRIBER.

Will the editor, or some one of the HOUSEHOLD, please tell me where I can get the articles on "Health and Beauty" so often spoken of in the HOUSEHOLD letters?—SHEILA.

The articles upon "Health and Beauty" were published in the WEEKLY BLADE last year. They cannot now be obtained unless someone should chance to have the papers and are willing to dispose of them, but they are to be published by and by in book form so as to be accessible to all.—ED.

Can you tell me the cause of my baby's teeth decaying? His front ones decay as soon as they are through. Do you think his having cankered mouth the cause? Also can you tell me what course to pursue in order to have the next ones sound? I am much pleased with your articles in the HOUSEHOLD.—S. W.

The cause is most undoubtedly a bad diet and defective nutrition, and from that proceeds also his cankered mouth. Doubtless its little stomach is constantly filled with a sour, decomposing mass. If you are nursing the babe look to your own diet most carefully. If not, regulate the child's Get the stomach in good order and the next teeth will be all right.—ED.

Will you please state whether after starching in boiled starch, according to the recipe given in last week's BLADE, the article is dipped in cold starch before ironing? What is the proper pronunciation of the word Mardi Gras?—R. E. R.

As if spelled Mar-de Grah.

Will some one of the lady friends give a recipe for making Crullers, such as our grandmothers used to make for Christmas times?—KATE.

Answers to Inquiries.

"Ada," of the HOUSEHOLD, asks what to feed her birds. I have raised birds for 17 years. I give them, Summer and Winter, a breakfast of milk and bread, plenty of clean water and sand, hemp, canary and rape mixed. At six weeks they should begin to sing, at three months be able to sing as well, but not so strong, as they ever will.—MRS. C. W. MITCHELL, 103 Welden street, Rockford, Ill.

"Kittie T.," Waterbury, Conn., wished to know a good, reliable recipe for pickling green tomatos. I have one not generally known: Slice up your tomatos as if you were going to pickle them; then put them into a jar with a layer of salt on them; fill the jar with alternate layers of salt and tomatos, and they will make their own brine; when you wish to use them, take the desired quantity, freshen them, put them in vinegar and let them come to a boil; season with cinnamon and cloves.—GOSSIP, Skedunk, Alaska.

In answer to L. D. W., I would say that I cured nasal catarrh by the use of common table salt. Make a weak brine with warm water and snuff through the nasal passage into the throat several times during the day, and always on retiring at night. I cured severe bronchitis of many years standing the same way. My son cured consumption by coming to Arizona.—MRS. AMY WALBRIDGE.

Seeing so many inquiries for a cure for quinsy I send one. Make a small cloth bag two inches wide and four inches long, fill it with fine table salt so it will be half an inch thick. Place an iron kettle on the stove and when it is hot put in a large spoonful of vinegar, then put in the bag of salt and turn it quickly from side to side until it is as hot as can be borne, then lay on the swollen parts and repeat several times. It cured my father so completely that he has not had the quinsy in 30 years.—GEO. C. ROBERTS, Loyd, Wis.

If the lady who askeh for a good recipe for making "light bread" will try the following she will be pleased with it. I never fail with this process: At night, take ½ teacupful sweet milk and make a mush of cornmeal. In the morning pour a pint cupful of boiling water into same quantity of sweet milk. Cool and stir in the mush; take 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 heaping teaspoonful salt, make a stiff batter, and set in warm water to rise, then bake.—D.

If you will allow me, I will answer a few questions:

1. To prevent float curdling, stir well while on the stove, and do not let it boil.

2. Chenille can be bought in any fancy notion store—six skeins for 25 cents.

If "N. C." will give address, I will tell where to get a powder to be used for catarrh. I have received much benefit from the use of it.

For "J. S.:" To make cucumber pickles, wash the cucumbers, lay in weak salt water, place in jars (I use self-sealers), put in red peppers, horseradish, cloves and alspice: scald the vinegar, pour in the jars, and seal.—BELLA PRITCHARD.

"Inquirer," your chickens died from starvation—they were "crop bound"—that is the passage from the crop was stopped up and what went into it later, unable to pass on, soon fermented and it was distended beyond its usual dimensions. The cause is improper food and too much of it. Of course they had "most ravenous appetites all the time," as the digestive organs were unable to get very little if any of the food or water taken into the crop.

The remedy in such a case is to remove the contents of the crop. If soft, or you can get tepid water enough into the crop to make it watery, hold the fowl head down and work the mess out with the hand. If it cannot be made soft enough try the other way. With a sharp pointed knife cut through the skin, a little to one side of center of neck, at top of crop; then pulling the skin around to bring this hole in center of neck. Cut into the crop only large enough to insert a teaspoon, or one finger, and thus empty it. When done put a pinch of baking soda in a half cup of warm water and clean the crop. A few stitches in the crop, and in the skin, and you are done. Feed soft, not watery, cooked feed for a week or so, sparingly. If taken in hand when the symptoms first appear a teaspoonful of castor oil will afford an immediate cure.—G. W., Toledo, O.

"Enquirer" asks in the BLADE of Nov. 15, if the sweet potato ever blooms? In the Fall of '82, we had quite a large patch of sweet potatos. There were 5 kinds, viz: The red and the yellow nansemonds, the white Spanish, the large red and large white potato. One morning mother found a bloom on a potato vine. We were all surprised, for we had never heard of such a thing before. The blooms kept increasing in numbers until, in a couple of weeks the potato vines (in the morning) would look like a flower bed, the blooms were so thick. The flowers were almost the shape of the Morning Glory, and like them, would close as soon as the sun shone hotly upon them, but on a cloudy day would remain in bloom all day. The blooms were not on any one kind but were on all the varieties alike. We pressed several of the flowers. There were quite a number of our neighbors saw the flowers. They all said they never saw such a thing before.—LEO.

A correspondent wishes to know if the pamphlet upon "Fancy Work and House Decoration" contains directions for crocheting lambrequins out of seine twine. It does, and very pretty ones, too. Send 25 cents to Miss Emily S. Bouton and get one.—ED.

Several of our friends have sent us some very beautiful silk blocks, for which we are very grateful. Should any one else so favor us, will she enclose her card, so that we may easily preserve the name of the donor?—ED.

Recipes.

Cookies—Four eggs, 2 cupfuls sugar, 1 cupful butter, 1 cupful raisins chopped fine, nutmeg to flavor, mix baking powder with flour enough to roll, and roll very thin.—BELL PRITCHARD.

One, Two, Three, Four Cake—One cupful butter, 2 cupfuls sugar, 3 cupfuls flour, 4 eggs, a cup of sour cream, soda or baking powder, flavoring, bake in layers in a quick oven, lay up with tart jelly.—LASS, Moore's Hill, Ind.

Cream Cake—Two cupfuls sugar, 1 cupful sweet cream stirred together, 2 cupfuls flour, tablespoonfuls melted butter, whites of 8 eggs, 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder.—DOLLIE.

Chocolate Caramels.—½ lb of chocolate, 2 lbs of brown sugar, ½ pt of cream, (rich milk will do if you have not the cream), 2 ozs of butter and vanilla to taste. After it begins to boil, boil 15 minutes; then pour quickly into buttered dishes, and mark into squares while they are soft. They are excellent.—NO NAME.

Baked Beans.—Seeing that the request for baked beans has not been answered, I will give the Boston way of cooking them: also good recipes for plum pudding and brown bread:

Soak the beans over night; in the morning change the water, and bring the beans to a boil; change the water again and bring to a second boil; put the beans in the bean pot, add fresh hot water, 1 lb of pork to 1 qt of beans, 2 tablespoonfuls of molasses, a little salt; add hot water occasionally so as not to burn. Bake all day in a moderate oven.

Plum Pudding.—Two lbs. raisins, 1 lb. suet, chopped fine; 1 lb. currants, ½ lb citron, 1 qt. molasses, 3 eggs, 1 or more nutmegs and allspice to suit taste; flour enough to make stiff so the spoon will stand upright. Put in a well greased tin or bowl and tie a cloth over it, put in boiling water, keep it well covered and cook several hours.

Brown Bread.—Three cupfuls Indian meal, 2 cupfuls rye, 2 cupfuls sour milk, ½ cupful molasses, 1 large teaspoonful saleratus, 1 cupful warm water, a little salt, more water or milk if required, steam four or five hours, then take it out and put in the oven a few minutes to dry. Will the HOUSEHOLD please try these recipes and report?—BOSTON GIRL, in Toledo.

Jelly Cake.—Three eggs, 1 cupful sugar, butter the size of an egg, 1 cupful flour, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar sifted in the flour, ½ teaspoonful soda dissolved in a tablespoonful milk. Bake in jelly tins, when cool spread with jelly.—MRS. LEE ENSIGN, McLane, Pa.

Pudding Recipe.—Five eggs, 1 cupful of sugar; 1 cupful sour milk; 1 cupful of fine chopped suet; 2 cupfuls of raisins; 2 cupfuls of English currants, washed and dried; 1 teaspoonful of alspice; 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon; stir as thick as for cake; put in a sack and fill half full and give it a chance to raise; put in a kettle half full of boiling water; put a dish in the bottom of the kettle and let boil two hours and a half: put in a teaspoonful of soda while stirring. To be eaten with sweetened cream or pudding sauce.—MRS. E. LIKAS, Sodus, Berrien Co., Mich.

Correspondence Clippings.

I would like to hear more from some of the teachers, as I am a teacher myself. I am not because I like to teach, because I do not; but I think every girl should be independent, and not depend on her parents to support her. I do not want the readers to think because I do not like teaching that I am not interested in my school, for I try to give them the worth of their money—that is, I teach the best I can. I ride three miles to school, and have large school. I would like to hear some good teacher's plan of teaching beginners in grammar.

I have a nice rug, which I will give directions for making, if any one wishes.—X. T. Y.

I would like to ask what are the attributes of a true lady. Does it consist in being able to dress fashionably? Are education, neatness, culture, low voice, kind heart, essential properties to entitle one to the name? Can not a "hired girl" be a lady? If she is, is she not worthy of being treated in every way as an equal? I claim dress has nothing to do with it. Can a person eat with her knife and drink from her saucer, and still be a lady? What knowledge of drawing room and table etiquet are necessary, anyhow? Mrs. F. H. P. has an invalid's thanks for making washday less a dread and burden. The colored clothes are the worst part now. Every sensible woman likes to find time to read, to keep posted in science, literature, art, and also in the politics of the day. And if she has a taste for music or painting, it is hard to give it up entirely, merely because she married and has a house to look after. I would not have her neglect her household duties, but if she can economize her time in any way, I say do so, and get time for recreation, reading and rest.—LOU P. ROSEAU.

"J. C. E," wants the HOUSEHOLD to tell him what to do. I will tell him what I would do were I a young man occupying his position in life.

First—I would lay aside my rambling disposition, stick to my farm, go to work with a willing hand, and prepare a nice comfortable home. Then I would think I had earned the right to woo and win a companion for life. If my acquaintance with ladies was limited, I would set to work to have it extended. I would not leave a stone unturned. Rather than fail I would address some member or members of the HOUSEHOLD by letter, and through them get acquainted with the fair sex, and then when I found my ideal I would make up my mind to win or die,

"It is not that my lot is low,
That bids the silent tear to flow;
It is not grief that bids me moan,
It is that I am all alone."

—PRICKLY ASH.

Our Young Folks

For the Blade Young Folks.

NELLIE'S LETTER.

B. C. S.

I must write you a letter, dear papa,
And now with pen dipped in the ink,
I am holding it over my paper,
But where to begin! I must think.

For I've so much to tell you, dear papa,
And all of the thoughts crowd so fast;
What first shall I tell you, I wonder,
And what shall I leave till the last?

Now I know, I'll begin with the baby,
For he's everything, cunning and sweet.
From his dear little curly head golden,
To the toes on his little fat feet.

To-day we measured the baby,
And papa, he stands all alone;
Mamma says she knows 'twill surprise you,
To see how the darling has grown.

Then Tabby has two little kittens,
The cutest you ever did see,
We have named them Moody and Sankey,
And Kit Moody belongs to me.

Now papa, it soon will be Christmas,
And I heard mamma say to-day,
That perhaps Santa Claus would forget us,
'Cause papa was gone far away.

That is why I'm writing this letter,
To tell you about it, you see,
For I wonder if, really, dear Santa
Can forget sister Jennie and me.

I've been thinking the matter all over,
And wonder if it can be true
Santa ever forgets little children,
I can not believe it, do you?

But write him a letter, do papa!
You surely must know his address,
And tell—well you know what to tell him,
Then he will not forget us I guess.

For I do so want a new dolly,
With real hair, red cheeks and blue eyes,
That shuts up her eyes when she's sleeping.
And makes lots of noise when she cries.

And Jennie wants lots of new playthings,
And mamma's tired living alone;
We are all so homesick to see you,
Then papa, 'fore Christmas come home.

Well, papa, I've wrote a long letter!
And there's lots more things I could tell,
But I think I will stop, for I'm tired,
Good-bye. From your own daughter Nell.

CHILDREN'S GAMES.

V.

Christmas has passed, and I suppose the BLADE young folks had a merry time. No doubt Santa Claus came around in a sleigh, with the reindeer galloping over the tops of the houses thro the air, just as though they were upon the solid ground. Ah, how you children wish you could have heard the bells. Some of you did—in your dreams—and I should not wonder if that is all that you would ever hear of their music, for Santa Claus is a queer old fellow and does not like to be interfered with. So he works while others sleep, and nobody ever hears aught except the distant clatter of the hoofs upon the roof as he starts away, and then it is usually thought to be the wind.

Christmas has passed and the New Year is coming. How many of the BLADE young folks are going to make good resolutions, and what is more, *keep* them, to make great progress during 1884? It is easy to think what you will do, but not always so easy to do it, but you must remember that you are carving out what is to live thro all eternity, that every year you do a little more toward making a bright, beautiful spirit, or a dark, evil one that will never die. You remember the old story of the artist who painted the lovely child that just seemed lent by the angels, and years after made a picture of a repulsive looking murderer, then found they were of the same person. That boy did not make good resolutions on the New Year and *keep* them, but he just grew worse and worse until his soul, grown hideous, changed the face into ugliness. That is always the case as the years go by, if we do more evil than good.

I wish you all a happy New Year, and must tell you about another game, which, perhaps, you may like to play when you are gathered together here and there keeping the holidays. It is called

RUTH AND BOAZ.

You have all played the old-fashioned Blind-Man's-Buff I expect. That is a noisy, merry game, and this is something like it only not so boisterous.

In order to play this one of the girls is blinded. She is then Ruth. One of the boys is brought to her and she puts her hand upon his face and shoulders and calls him Boaz. Somebody in the company takes her to the middle of the room, turns her around three times, and darts away. After a moment she says, "Where is my Boaz?" and no matter where he may be he must answer, "Here am I," whereupon she darts after him. Of course he slips away and again she asks "Where is my Boaz?" and again he must reply "Here am I."

When she catches him, he must stand still while she passes her hand over his face and guesses who he is. If she makes a mistake, he is free and another Boaz must be supplied in the same way as the first was found. If she guesses right, he must be blinded and a Ruth brought to him.

So goes the game, and a funny one it is. Sometimes the girls league against Boaz, and get him into places where it will be very difficult for him to escape if compelled to answer Ruth, and the boys, gallant as they are, retaliate by leaguing against her. This adds very much to the merriment, *providing* it is always taken good-naturally. Try the game and see if you do not like it.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

THE BALLAD OF GOOD SIR URGAN.

Oh, blue are the hills of Faeryland,
And green the Summer meadows be,
And reedy many a river's strand,
And stately every forest tree.
And all the bridal bells do ring,
As knights come riding, two and two,
Aneath the wood; and, like a king,
Sir Urgan rides in armor blue.

And lo! as down the wood they rode,—
The lake beyond just gleams in sight,—
A wrinkled crone beneath a load
Bewails her bones in sorry plight.
"Good mother, be of better cheer;
Give me your load," quoth Urgan, "so—
Your fagots on my crupper here
Will ease you in the path you go."

Then straightway all the knights, with jeer,
And laugh, and jest, upon him turn'd;
Yet all the kinglier was his cheer,
Though just a whit his forehead burn'd,
And off they rode, the floating train;
Behind the hill the laughter died;
With kindly face and slackened rein,
He rode the aged dame beside.

'Now whither rid'st thou, fair Sir Knight,
By wild and waste and woody lane?"
"I ride," quoth he, "in joust to fight.
Before the King in fair Mentaine."
"Now good betide thee, fair Sir Knight;
When thou a league has parted hence,
The path that swerveth to the right
Will lead to Mentaine's battlements."

"And midway down the thicket's maze,
A horse and armor thou wilt find;
Mount; leave thine own; and ride thine ways;
You flouting train thou'lt leave behind.
Who rides him, conquers; thou shalt win
Fame at this jount, good knight and fair."
And lo! the beldame old and thin
Did vanish into empty air!

Right well amaz'd, Sir Urgan rode
By many a bosky thicket's edge;
A Summer brook beside him flowed
With hidden laughter in the sedge.
Till, gleaming through the dancing leaves,
A brazen charger reared on high;
With rusted lance, and helm, and greaves,
The faery armor hung thereby.

All mute upon the statue stared
Sir Urgan: "By my faith!" he cried,
"An thou hadst life, I had not cared
To find a nobler steed to ride.
"Who rides thee, conquers!" Then in haste
He cast his mail upon the gorse;
Soon, in the rusty armor laced,
He vaulted on the brazen horse,

Flashed wide the charger's brazen eyes;
All fleshly warm the metal grew;
His mane began to stir and rise;
A single struggling breath he drew;
Through swelling veins his blood did run;
Sir Urgan felt his pulses beat,
He reared—he plunged from off the stone
And lighted down upon his feet!

Hold fast, Sir Urgan! with such haste
Thy courser never sped before!
By hill and dale and windy waste,
With headlong speed the charger bore,
As past the flouting knights he burst,
"Who rides," they wondered, "in such haste?
A churlish knight, adorned with rust,
And in his grandsire's armor laced!"

But later, in the journey's fight,
These scoffers somewhat changed their cheers;
"A braver than the stranger knight,
In joust hath never battled here."
For helms were cloven, spears were broke,
And knights and steeds of gallant course
Went down, before the charge and stroke
Of Urgan and his fiery horse.

Him to the King the herald brought;
Throned high he sat above the lists,—
"Right well, Sir Stranger, have ye fought;
Though of your name we nothing wist."
His rusty helm the victor doff'd;
A murmur broke amid the crowd,
And acclamations swelled aloft
As good Sir Urgan, kneeling, bowed.

They crowned him victor.
Ye who read
With kindly eyes my story through,
Say, lives there not some victor's meed
For all good deeds that you shall do?
And when did Urgan kinglier show?
When glowed his breast with holier flame?
Was't when he rushed upon the foe,
Or bent to help the aged dame?

—*E. Vinton Blake, in St Nicholas for January.*

JERICHO ROSES.

At the Centennial Exposition, not far from the Turkish cafe, where Oriental waiters served customers with very tolerable coffee and very long pipes, there was a stand owned and kept by a Turk from Constantinople, whose stock-in-trade consisted principally of rosaries cut in olive wood, and little heaps of what looked like dried herbs. These latter were objects of much speculation to American visitors: but I recognized them at once, having often seen them before, not in the Holy Land, whence they come, but in the streets and squares of Munich and other German Cities, where they are always to be bought at the *kirmesse*, or fair, which is held a short time before Christmas. As in Philadelphia, the merchant who had them for sale was an Oriental. In Munich, he was a Jew from Smyrna, with a venerable white beard, and I well remember his piping cry: *"Jericho Rosen!"* and the curiosity with which I looked upon the seemingly withered and worthless twigs he called by that name, and which had not the slightest resemblance to roses, or, in fact, to any flower whatever.

Nevertheless, the Jew used to find many customers, of whom I was one; but I was not until a German friend had explained what the queer thing was, that I knew what to do with it, or whether it was not, perhaps, to be eaten. The gray, shriveled, apparently dead plant, the size of a child's hand, possesses a singular and interesting characteristic, which has given rise to the belief (some would call it superstition), very general among the people of Southern Europe, that, when placed in a vessel of water on the night before Easter or on the holy eve of Christmas, the withered stems will—if good fortune awaits the household during the year—revive, expand their tendrils, and change to a fresher hue before morning.

After hearing this account of the plant, I carried one home on a certain evening, when on my table a little Christmas tree stood, winking its waxen tapers through a net-work of silver tissues, its green boughs weighed down with incongruous fruit—rosy-cheeked apples, oranges, gilded walnuts, and glass balls. Underneath it, in a glass of water, I put the "rose," and went to bed.

My first thought the next morning was to see what had happened. The story told of it was substantiated, and the rose had really bloomed, if by "blooming" one understands only an extra change of form and increase of size. The same thing happened again at Easter; but I am bound to state also, that it has happened frequently on other evenings as well, which takes away a little of the poetry of the story, and has made me doubt whether, after all, its blooming is a sign of any especial good fortune. Yet I hope it may be; for when I brought it home, the specimens I still possess looked like a compact and tangled knot of twigs, while, placed in a glass of water, it spread, within 24 hours, into a branching and not ungraceful plant, several times its original size.

Naturalists call the plant by a very hard name: *Anastatica hierochantine.* The leaves fall off from the plant after the flowering, and the branches and branchlets become dry, hard and woody, rising upward and bending inward at their points; hence, they become contracted into a globular form, in which state the plant is carried off the sand by the wind, and blown from the desert place where it had its birth into the sea. Here, floating on the water, the branches gradually expand and the pods open and let out the seeds, which are in turn thrown back again upon the shore by the tides, to germinate and grow.

The home of the queer "rose" is amid the arid waters of Egypt, near Cairo, and those of Palestine and Barbary. It flourishes on the roofs of houses and on rubbish in Syria, and on the sandy coasts of the Red Sea.

The plant long retains the power of expansion when immersed in water—the circumstance in which originated the many wonderful stories told of its miraculous influence. It is called *Kaf Maryam*, or "Mary's flower," in Palestine, where it is believed that it bloomed at the time the Savior was born. According to another legend, it sprung up in the places where the Virgin Mary rested on her flight into Egypt. It was probably first brought by the crusaders to Europe, where it is still named the "Holy Rose" by those who believe the fable of its blossoming only on the great festivals.

Whether one believes the fable or not, the plant is of itself a wonderful one, and all of its names are pretty. When it can be procured, it makes a pretty accessory to a Christmas-tree, for the reason that it grew in the far country where our Lord was born, and its strange reviving is a type of his immortality and resurrection, from which, indeed, it derives its genuine name—*Anastasis* being the Greek word for Resurrection.—*John R. Tait, in St. Nicholas for January.*

Is Your Blood Pure?

Now this is an important question, for without pure and wholesome blood there can be no perfect health, and without good health life is a mere burden and a waste. For impure blood the best medicine known is SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP may be implicitly relied on when everything else fails. Take it in the Spring time especially, for the impure secretions of the blood incident to that season of the year; and take it at all times for Cancer, Scrofula, Liver Complaints, Weakness, Boils, Tumors, Swellings, Skin Diseases, Malaria and the thousand ills that come from impure blood.

Talking about the Liver, we presume that ill temper is more often caused by a disordered liver than anything else. To insure a cheerful disposition take SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP which will remove the prime cause, and restore the mind to its natural equilibrium.

Alas, Poor Ben.

Washington Post, Dem.

The country has had enough of Butler, and he knows it. He will confine himself to Massachusetts and be beaten again, as he ought to be.

There are a large number of baking powders in the market containing alum, and some that contain ammonia, but in proportions so moderate that they might be used in safety when proper caution is exercised. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, however, is recommended by chemists as being free from alum, ammonia and every other drug.

CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
TRADE MARK
The Most Perfect Made.
A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.
There is none stronger. None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or Ammonia.
Has been used for years in a million homes.
Its great strength makes it the cheapest.
Its perfect purity the healthiest. In the family loaf most delicious. Prove it by the only true test.
THE TEST OF THE OVEN.
MANUFACTURED BY
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.
Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.
WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.
6

--COUGHS--
Consumption

In cases that have been given up by their doctors and their friends; all hope gone, all efforts to cure ceased, when some one that had been saved from a like fate comes in or hears of their case, and says: "You are no worse than I was. But look at me now. HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND did it, and it will cure you too." Friends, never give up until you have fully tried HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. It is sold in bottles at 50 cents and a $1, the contents of the latter being nearly triple that of the 50-cent bottle.

Remember the name—HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR—*as there are counterfeits!* C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 115 Fulton St., New York, Proprietor. Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in 1 minute.
German Corn Remover kills Corns and Bunions.

CRAZY PATCHWORK Send to the Yale Silk Works, New Haven, Ct. for a dollar package of their beautiful silks for patchwork.

BETRAYED BY A BALANCE.

A Merchant Fools His Wife, but is Caught by the Bookkeeper.

Hartford Sunday Journal.

"I can't make my cash balance," reported the bookkeeper to the senior member of a five-year-old concern.

"Which way is it?"

"Over."

"How much?"

"Forty-five dollars."

"Correct you are, my boy. You take five and give me forty; you see, my wife came in here this morning and I dumped what money I had in my pockets into the cash drawer. Then I turned the pockets inside out and told her I hadn't a cent, that the money in the drawer was part of a sum to pay a note and that you had gone out to borrow enough to make up the whole. You take the five, I say, and don't mention it."

Poisoned.

Thousands of persons are poisoned in America by the contined use of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium and other minerals, for various diseases. The Mercury works its way into the tissues, producing rheumatism and decay of the bones. The Iodide of Potassium eats away the coating of the stomach, and dries up the gastric juices which digest the food, and the patient lingers along in agony or is glad to die to get away from misery. Swift's Specific is a complete antidote to all this poison. It eliminates Mercury from the system, removes the evil effects of Iodide of Potassium, and brings back health and happiness. Send your address for a copy of Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

The Story of a Detroit Lady.

Mrs. Langtry said, at a breakfast recently given her, that in all her American experience she never had occasion to be angry but once. While playing in Detroit one night not only herself but the whole company was exceedingly annoyed by the disturbingly ostentatious manner in which a "hideously over-dressed" lady in one of the stage boxes devoted her attention to a pet pug dog in her lap. Just at the close of the second act, and while the whole house was wrapped in intense regard of the situation on the stage, the lady in question suddenly arose and cried in an agonizing voice: "S-s-s-h! Everybody be quiet. Little Fido is having a fit!" And amid the piercing cries of the owner an usher yanked Fido out of the theater by its tail.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Beware of Imitations.

Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "HORSFORD'S" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without it.

A Keen-Edged Tool in Bad Hands.

Chicago Inter-Ocean, Rep.

The question is not what Carlisle would like to do, but what the men who have contributed to his election may compel him to do.

Penetrated to the Bone.

Alderman John Baxter, Toronto, Canada, avers that St. Jacobs Oil penetrates to the bone to drive out pain. *I know it, for I have tried it*; it hits the mark every time.

The Old Flag Still Flaps Aloft.

Washington Post.

No further menace hangs over the peace of the country. The Sergeant at Arms of the House is an Ohio man.

DIPHTHERIA!

THE PROSTRATION which follows Diphtheria, and the persistency with which it clings to the patient, are well known to all who have had any experience with this terrible disease.

The following letter shows how the restoring and invigorating properties of *Hood's Sarsaparilla* overcome it, and how by vitalizing and enriching the blood it neutralizes and eradicates the poisoned matter from it, bringing to the convalescent the color, life and vigor of robust health.

LOWELL, MASS.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gentlemen—My little girl had the diphtheria last April. The disease left her very weak, blood poor, with no appetite, and she could not seem to rally from its effects. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA was recommended by a neighbor. After she had been taking it a few days we noticed a change for the better—she began to eat with a relish. It seemed to take out the poison the disease had left in her blood, the change being very noticeable in her face. She took it two months and fully regained her health, much to our delight. We now recommend HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA with a great deal of pleasure. Very truly yours,

J. R. SMITH,
19 Butterfield Street.

"That Extreme Tired Feeling."

"The first bottle has done my daughter a great deal of good; her food does not distress her now, nor does she suffer from that *extreme tired feeling* which she did before taking HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA."

Sold by all druggists. Price [illegible] six bottles for $5. Prepared [illegible] & CO., Apoth[illegible] es, Lowell [illegible]

Hood's T [illegible] No man ought [illegible] and under some [illegible] not to decline it."

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...f the milk ... is shown that 300 pounds of meal and 350 pounds of milk are necessary to make 100 pounds of pork. That would make the milk worth 90 cents to $1. —*Live Stock Indicator.*

Shall We Ring the Hogs?

Experience teaches that the ringing of hogs, when properly done, and done at the right time, is an advisable measure. The assertion sometimes made that hogs, if habitually allowed to run at large, will not injure meadows or pastures by rooting when turned upon them, can not be relied on. They may, for a while, behave themselves very well, and roam a pasture for weeks, scarcely turning a sod. Seeing this, the owner is satisfied in his own mind that rings may be dispensed with, when soon after, having ceased to watch them, the rascals from some unaccountable reason begin rooting, and in a short time will have done more damage, times over, than it would have cost to ring them. Such experience as this leads to the conclusion that the safest way is to use the rings whenever hogs are allowed to range where their rooting would be an injury.

The continuous use of rings the year round, or their use on swine of all ages and sizes, is not advised. In the Spring of the year they are generally most needed. If hogs that were treated to rings in the Spring are still on hand in the Fall, it is usually best to remove the rings, particularly if the hogs are turned on the mast or are expected to follow cattle in feed lots or stalk fields.

It sometimes happens that a valuable brood sow acquires such bad habits as lifting gates or breaking fences. A couple of rings in the nose of such an animal will put her on good behavior the most effectually of anything ever tried. So also a sow that is vicious or cross to other hogs; a good ring in her nose will prove to be a wonderful tamer. A stock boar, if inclined to be unruly should be treated the same way.

Of the different kinds of patent hog rings before the public, it may be said that they are all good enough, some, perhaps, being more easily applied and lasting longer than others. Of those not patented, a new horse ...e nail or a piece of common No. 12 wire ...s a very good and cheap ring, and one ...with the help of a double edged ...for making the holes ...out and a pair of small ...the rings after being ...*Breeders' Manual.*

...rotecting Wounds of Trees.

...*-Yorker* commends the ...ne quart of fine North ...boil it slowly three or ...to the boiling tar four ...and one pound of bees-...well mixed; then remove ...from the fire, and stir till ...tents begin to thicken. Have ...one pound of dry and sifted clay, ...stir it thoroly until you can stir ...longer. In warm weather this cement is soft enough to be easily spread with the point of a knife. When applied to wounds on trees it completely excludes moisture, does not harden, or crack, or scale off, yields to the new growth, and can at any time in moderately warm weather be pressed by the finger into the corners and crevices of the wound which may be uncovered.

One of our correspondents says that he has found a cheap and safe application to be that of tar and pounded brick applied with a swab. His experience has been that it will last for years, or until the stub is healed over. An application of gum-shellac, dissolved in alcohol; common grafting-wax, or either of the above preparations is exceedingly useful in preventing season-crack where the limbs have been cut off.

A VERY SINGULAR AND EXCEPTIONAL CASE.

The following details of a case, is one of the exceptional cases which we meet with in our dispensation of Compound Oxygen, and one that illustrates in a very striking manner the subtle and deeply searching and active power of this near agent.

"ST. CLOUD, WIS., Jan. 16th, 1882.

"DRS. STARKEY & PALEN: *Dear Sir:*—I believe it to be a duty I owe to sufferers from blood and skin diseases to make a brief statement of my case. About ten years ago I had several inflamed dark spots come on both of my ankles. These spots, when they first appeared, were of a dark copper color, and much inflamed and rigid. They gradually grew larger and more troublesome, with always a sensation of numbness, and sometimes paroxysms of most intolerable itching. I had for several years previous to the appearance of these spots on my ankles been troubled with inflammatory rheumatism. My joints would be sometimes badly swollen and inflamed. I had much trouble and pain with my left ankle for the three or four months before commencing to use Compound Oxygen. *The whole of the outside of my left foot and ankle resembled in appearance and color ...large piece of liver. It was much swollen ...rigid as an iceberg, with nine or ten ...ul dry sores.* The central one ...one inch in diameter, *and most ...gly painful.* I showed it to ...ing ones, who pronounced it a ...effects of the Compound Oxy-...wonderful. It worked like ...few days after commencing ...et began to bleach out; the ...; *the skin and flesh of my ...it and white;* the sores ...and soon began to heal. ...*ll well, and my feet and ...ll as new.* In fact, I have ...ot legs; *for all of which I ...to Compound Oxygen.*

"Respectfully yours,

"H. SPARKS."

The effect of Compound Oxygen in this case gives a striking proof of the law governing its action. It had no specific relation to the disease from which the patient was suffering, and did not act directly upon the affected parts, but instead, infused new vigor into all the nervous centers, quickened all the life forces, and restored to healthier activity every organic form in the body, and the result came as a natural and orderly sequence. The case is exceptional only in the character of the disease, not in the cure by Compound Oxygen.

Our "*Treatise on Compound Oxygen,*" containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be *sent free.* Address, DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Phila.

A Lawyer with a Heart.

"Have you ever been in prison?" asked a badgering lawyer of a modest witness whom he was trying to bully. The witness did not answer.

"Come, now, speak up; no concealment. Have you ever been to prison, sir?"

"Yes, sir; once, answered the witness, looking modestly down to the floor.

"Yes, I thought so. Now when? When were you in prison, sir?"

"In 1864."

"Where, sir?"

The witness hesitated.

"Come; own up now; no dodging," said the lawyer. "Now, where were you in prison, sir?"

"In—in—in——"

"Don't stammer, sir! Out with it! Where was it?"

"In—in Andersonville, sir."

There was a moment's painful pause.

Then the lawyer, who was an old soldier, put his hand on his forehead as if a pistol shot had struck him, while the tears came into his eyes. Then jumping forward, he clasped his arms around the witness's neck, and exclaimed:

"My God! I was there myself!"

Extreme Tired Feeling.

A lady tells us "the first bottle has done my daughter a great deal of good, her food does not distress her now, nor does she suffer from that *extreme tired feeling* which she did before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." A second bottle effected a cure. No other preparation "contains such a concentration of vitalizing, enriching, purifying and in vigorating properties as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Sunday School.

Hearing and Doing.

LESSON 2, SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1884.

Golden Text—Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only.

LESSON TEXT.

James 1: 16-27.

16. Do not err, my beloved brethren.

17. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.

18. Of his own will begat he us, with the word of truth, that we should be a kind of firstfruits of his creatures.

19. Wherefore, my beloved brethren, let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath.

20. For the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God.

21. Wherefore lay apart all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness, and receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls.

22. But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves.

23. For if any be a hearer of the word, and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass.

24. For he beholdeth himself and goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was.

25. But whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed.

26. If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain.

27. Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, to keep himself unspotted from the world.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

The Epistle of James is pre eminently the practical epistle. Its teachings come right home to every-day life in a most matter-of fact way. This lesson is a good illustration of the tenor and trend of the epistle as a whole. It indicates:

HOW TO PROFIT BY THE WORD OF GOD.

1. Recognize its Divine Author (vs. 16-18.)
2. Give its Teachings Attention (vs 19-21.)
3. Act on its Requirements (vs 22 25.)
4. Illustrate its True Spirit (vs 26, 27.)

1. RECOGNIZE ITS DIVINE AUTHOR.

Be not deceived, my beloved brethren. Every good gift and every perfect boon is from above, coming down from the Father of lights, with whom can be no variation, neither shadow that is cast by turning (vs. 16, 17.) The best gift ever given to man is the knowledge of God. That gift in itself raises the lowest order of man above the highest order of brutes; and opens before the lowest man possibilities above the highest angels. And such a gift as that could not have had any other author than God. Divine revelation is the only source of religion. No man ever conceived the idea of God, or of any form of religion, unaided by God's original revelation of himself. Be not deceived on this point, even though you should read all that has been said on the other side, by all the carpers and scoffers from Korah and Dathan to Matthew Arnold and Col. Ingersoll. And, be sure, also that the revelation which came from the unswerving God has not the least twist in it. There may have been a twist in the transcriptions or translations, or in the popular understanding of it, which the progress of science or of textual criticism will enable you to strengthen out. But the revelation itself is as true and as straightforward as its Divine Author.

2. GIVE ITS TEACHINGS ATTENTION.

But let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath (v. 19.) It is a great thing to fairly know what is said to you, before you decide to act on it; before you get angry over it; it is a rare thing as well as an important one. Most of the differences among men grow out of misunderstandings which would have been avoided if the hearers had only been as slow to wrath, and as slow to speak as they were slow in hearing what was said to them. And this is quite as true in the realm of religious discussion as in any other realm. Fault-finding with a preacher's pulpit utterances is more commonly based on what a hasty hearer thought he heard, than on what he did hear. Ten men will dispute with each other angrily over a point of Bible teaching without once turning to the Bible to consider carefully the spirit of the inspired text, where one man will go reverently to that text to ascertain its meaning on the point in question, with a simple purpose of learning what God, his Father, has said about it. So, the injunction of James is still timely. Remember that the Bible came from God, and that it is all true and right. Be quick to hear every word of its commandments, its councils, and its warnings; for they are as your very life. But be cautious in your comments on those teachings, or in your responses to them; especially where you do not fully understand or are unready to accept them. Above all, take care not to be provoked at Bible teachings which are hard to be comprehended, "for the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God."

4. ACT ON ITS REQUIREMENTS.

But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deluding your own selves (v. 22.) There is no merit in mere Bible hearing or Bible studying; but not everybody seems to realize that truth. Many a man prides himself on his regularity in church attendance, without even one thought of how his Sunday hearing affects his week-day doing. Many a pastor or teacher thinks that the memorizing of the golden texts, or the selected verses, by the scholars in his school, is in itself a proof of the efficiency of that school, because it proves that the scholars there have been good hearers of the Bible words. But while good hearing is an essential preliminary to good doing in the line pointed out, it practically amounts to nothing if it does not lead to good doing. It would be far better for a hearer, in church or in Sunday School to hear just one precious sentence of Bible truth, and act on it, than for him to hear attentively, and to memorize accurately, every word of the Bible from Geneses to Revelation, without acting on the chief teachings of the inspired volume. Giving prominence to the hearing of God's word rather than to the doing of it, is quite as prominent a mode of delusion in our day as in the days of James. That is why the average pew-holder buys a seat in church—to show that he is a hearer of the word, whether he is a doer not.

4. ILLUSTRATE ITS TRUE SPIRIT.

Pure religion and undefiled before our God and Father is this to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world (v. 27.) Religion is here represented in a threefold aspect, or with threefold duties; with a duty toward good, a duty toward our fellows, and a duty toward ourselves; and these duties are named as if in the order of importance. First, we are to live as if in God's sight, and as the children of God. Secondly, we are to live for our fellows, having an especial care for those who are in need of special care. Thirdly, we are to so live as to keep ourselves from the stain of impure surroundings. Men have always been prone to neglect or ignore one or another of these duties, or to reverse their Bible order. A great many have given the first thought to themselves, to their own salvation, and to keeping themselves unspotted from the world; and, so thinking, they have shut themselves out from the world, within the walls of a monastery or a convent, as if in a glass case, in order to be free from soiling while they were securing their salvation. But in this reversal of the Bible order, they have wholly neglected their fellows; and in so doing have dishonored, by misrepresenting, their God and Father; while they have also soiled their souls with the mildew of their uncalled-for confinement. Others, again, have put their duty to their fellows as foremost, and have neglected all recognition of God, and all proclamation of him as deserving the honor of their good works of every kind. Yet others have seemed to think that if they worshiped God, and gave liberally to his cause, they had no personal duty to visit and to minister to their needy fellows. But he who is an attentive hearer and a faithful doer of the inspired Word of God, will recognize the sacred trinity of duties in religion, and will be faithful to his God to his neighbor, and to himself.—*H. Clay Trumbull in Sunday School Times.*

Gen. Grant.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Gen. Grant, leaving home to-day, slipped on the ice and fell, receiving a severe shock and seriously injuring his thigh. Another account says: Gen. Grant, while alighting from his coupe at his residence Monday evening, slipped and fell on his left side, receiving serious injury to his leg, about four inches below the hip joint. Surgeons say no bones are broken. [He is now reported to be slowly recovering from his injuries.

Burning Oil.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The fire in the oil store of Ward & Co., broke out afresh this morning. The entire rear of the building was suddenly lit up. Engines quickly deluged the building. The cellar held a lake of oil reaching to the sidewalk. It will be necessary to pour water on the building all day. Ward said that owing to dullness in trade a large stock had accumulated, valued at about $50,000. The indications are that this will be a complete loss. Insurance, $15,000.

News of the Week

Railroad Subsidies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was seen relative to the publication of letters written to Mr. Colton, between the years 1874 and 1878 in regard to the construction of the Transcontinental line, which have recently been introduced into court by Mrs. Colton, who is suing for a settlement. Mr. Huntington said it was true he had written several hundred letters to Colton, and in which he may have spoken harshly of certain Senators, and if so, they undoubtedly deserved it. He was sure there was nothing in the letters that he cared anything about keeping from the public. He had written Colton with the same freedom with which he would have taken to him, if he had been present about about their business. Beyond this, he said there is nothing in the letters, which have been repeatedly offered for sale. Huntington said he told the emissaries that he would give nothing for the letters. Their publication now by the Chronicle is no surprise, as he was well aware what was intended. Regarding the Colton suit, there is no specific claim set up. It is simply a suit for a settlement of Colton's interest. The attorney who is pushing the claim, Huntington understands, is doing so for a percentage and what he may make out of it, and failing in his object, he receives nothing. "Colton," continued Huntington, "died in 1878, and a year later we settled with Mrs. Colton. Stanford and Crocker came to me and said, 'Let us give Mrs Colton enough.' She was given $200,000 in money and the balance in securities. While the condition of the finances of the road was still weak, it paid her 60 per cent. for her bonds." He was willing to give Tevis, who was called in to assist in the settlement, and who was known to have plenty of money, $100,000 to step into Mrs. Colton's shoes and reap all the benefits with them while sharing assessments, but he did not do it. The widow carried off, from the railroad office Colton's effects including business letters on file. These subsequently fell into an attorney's hands, and are now being used, Huntington alleges, to extort money. Huntington said further that he was assured some time ago that he could make a settlement if he wished, but he said he had no case to compromise. If a judgment should be obtained, which he does not believe can be done, he will appeal the case to the United States Court. Huntington said further he had been in business 50 years, and he did not think any men could come to him and charge fraudulent or improper action. He was willing to submit to the inspection of honorable men all he had done, and he was prepared to maintain all he had said.

Colored Citizens.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 26.—The State Convention of Colored Citizens, convened to-day, with a large attendance from all parts of the State. W. S. Thomas, temporary Chairman, stated the object of the Convention; that the rights of the colored people were being more and more disregarded, and the Danville outrage shows such a condition of affairs as will lead to organization for the protection of all rights belonging to citizens. The decision of the Supreme Court on the Civil Rights law was generally discussed.

The forenoon was occupied in appointing Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization. There was some contest over the make-up of the Committee on Resolutions. The Convention adjourned till afternoon.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 26.—Resolutions were adopted to petition the Legislature to pass laws for their protection and to repeal old statutes against them; to improve the facilities for education of colored youth, asking both State and National aid for colored schools; recommending co-operation among colored people by the formation of joint stock companies in business; thanking Sen. Edmunds for his civil rights bill, Justice Harlan for his recent opinion, and recommending the appointment of a State Committee, of one from each Congressional District, to perfect a plan for the protection of the interests of colored citizens, and the organization throughout the State of civil rights leagues. A State Committee was selected to proceed with the organization.

At the afternoon session 11 counties were represented, and a permanent organization effected as follows: President, C. T. Maywell, of Green County; Secretary, G. E. Comly, of Hamilton. The President made a strong address, setting forth the necessity of continued action for their rights.

The greater portion of the afternoon was taken up with short speeches to get the sentiments of the delegates and those represented.

Ben Butler Thinks Women Should Never Speculate.

BOSTON, Dec 26.—The Globe prints an interview with Gov. Butler on his reason for failing to veto the bill authorizing the Bell Telephone Company to hold a majority of the stock in the other Massachusetts companies. He denied that the telephone folks of Lowell had any influence over him, and says he has studied the matter carefully and found that to give his reasons for the veto would be to make such disclosures of the condition of the company and stock as would be likely to make a very great depression in the company, and, in fact, as he believes, would substantially destroy it. The Governor then says:

"I examined the stock list and found the whole stock very much feathered and largely held by women and trust estates. I knew what that meant. As a rule, that if it was good stock trust estates wouldn't have anything to do with it; that if it turned out to be poor stock, the trustees and the women would be very likely to own the whole of it. Here let me say that no woman should ever subscribe to speculative stock. I was not willing to be the instrument of ruining them, as I believed I should be by my veto, by depreciating the stock. Balancing the public good on the one side, and the widespread ruin my veto would cause on the other side, and, not allowing my feelings to influence me as much, perhaps, as I should have done, I came to the conclusion not to veto the bill."

Kirk's Murderers Arrested.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—Wm. Behrman, aged 18, and John Palmer, a negro, have been arrested for the murder of Wm. Kirk. Both have confessed. Behrman was the first arrested, and told his story, saying Palmer struck the fatal blow. Palmer is now (1 A. M.) telling his story. They say the murder was done Monday night in Kirk's stable, and the body hauled away the same night. Neill, arrested yesterday, will be discharged.

Joseph Palmer, in his confession of the murder of Wm. Kirk, says it was agreed between himself and Wm. Berner to kill Kirk for his money, the one striking the first blow to have $50 in excess of the other. He says Berner struck first, and both pounded Kirk's head with a hammer and club. Palmer is a light mulatto, aged 19. Berner is a German, aged 18.

Furious Riots.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 27.—Advices from Harbor Grace state that the Orange procession, yesterday, while passing Ship's Head, were fired upon by the crowd. At first the Orangemen thought the firing was from powder guns carried by their friends, until they saw their men fall. Four men killed—two Orangemen and two Roman Catholics. Eight are reported mortally and 18 to 20 slightly wounded. Head Constable Doyle is among the wounded.

There is a lull in the outbreak at Harbor Grace, but the neighboring town of Carbonear is in a state of the wildest frenzy. Over 1,000 men are parading the streets and preparing to march to Harbor Grace. The crowds are hurrying up from the whole extent of the north shore of Conception Bay to the scene of the disturbance. All business places are closed, and most private dwellings are protected by bars and bolts. The police dispatched from St. Johns reached Harbor Grace last night. If the riot breaks out anew, the officers of the law will be powerless to protect life and property. It is rumored that the Government has cabled to Halifax for troops and a warship. If the Carbonear contingent marches to Harbor Grace, the result will be terrible to contemplate.

Bishop Warren and His Rich Bride.

DENVER, Dec. 27.—The marriage of the eminent Methodist divine, Bishop Henry W. Warren, of Georgia, and Mrs Elizabeth S. Iliff, of this City, was celebrated at Evans Memorial Church at noon to-day, Rt. Rev. Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, officiating. The reception at the palatial residence of the bride was a very elaborate affair. Mrs. Iliff is a lady of rare culture, and possessed of a princely fortune. She is widely known for her charity and liberality to the poor. The Bishop and Mrs. Warren leave to-night on a trip to New and Old Mexico and Cuba.

A Minister Who Kept a Secret.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Frank Cole and Miss Neary, of Cohoes, were announced to be married this afternoon. The minister, in the presence of the guests, vouched for the genuiness of the marriage certificate produced by the couple, dated four years ago. The minister, by request, had kept it quiet.

"Buchu-paiba," Great Kidney and Urinary Cure, $.

"Rough on Corns," for Corns, Warts, Bunions 15c.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, 15c.

Sharon and Hill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Frederick C. Burchard, the alleged fiance of Sarah Hill, was subjected to a searching cross-examination yesterday afternoon and to-day, which resulted in practically breaking down his allegations. Lawyers Barnes and Tyler had their war of words as usual, and Sarah also had a tilt with Gen. Barnes. A letter written by Burchard to Sarah one month after the alleged engagement had been broken off was submitted, and Barnes, after reading it, handed it back with the remark: "That was a peculiar letter for a married woman to receive."

Miss Hill responded: "It's just as good as some married men receive."

Gen. Barnes turned to her sharply and asked: "What's that?"

Miss Hill—"Don't you talk, you brute, you! I'm as good as your friend, Mrs. ——."

Gen. Barnes—"Don't you mention any lady's name here, you wretch! Don't you do it."

Miss Hill—"Oh. I know all about it. Who put the amber beads around your neck. Ha! Ha! Ha!"

Gen. Barnes—"What do you mean, you hussy? Don't you talk like that to me, you hussy. If you were a man I'd break every bone in your body."

Instantly there was a row in which all the attorneys and Miss Hill talked at once, Miss Hill unlimbering all her lingual artillery in an instant and concentrating her fire upon Gen. Barnes. When order had been restored Judge Tyler proceeded to read Burchard's letters written prior to and after the engagement ceased. These letters were simply addressed "Miss Hill." Burchard admitted that he had been paid $200 by a gambler, Burnett L. Ferguson, to come down and testify, but denied that he was to receive $5,000 for his testimony. A couple of hours later Burchard was arrested for perjury. Bail in $2,000 was furnished by Sharon's private secretary and his nephew.

In the Police Court the charge of perjury against Burchard, who testified that he was engaged to marry Miss Hill, subsequent to the date of the alleged marriage contract between her and the Senator, was dismissed, on the ground that the deposition was not completed nor signed.

In the Superior Court, the Grand Jury indictment, charging Miss Hill and Wm. Neilson with perjury, conspiracy and uttering a fraudulent certificate of marriage, was continued one week.

Volcanic Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Prof. Davidson received from Alaska to-day particulars of a volcanic disturbance in October last near the entrance of Cool inlet. On the morning of October 6, the settlement of fishermen of English Bay heard a heavy report. Looking in the direction of the sound they saw immense volumes of smoke and flame suddenly burst forth from the summit of Mt. Augusta.

The sky became obscured in a few hours after, and great quantities of pumice dust fell, some small and smooth, and some gritty. At 3:30 of the same day a tidal wave 30 feet high came rushing over the hamlet, sweeping away all boats, and deluging the houses. The tide at the time being low saved the settlement from utter destruction. This was followed by two other waves about 18 feet high, which were succeeded at irregular intervals by others. The pumice ashes fell to the depth of five inches, making the day so dark that lamps had to be lit.

At night the surrounding country was illuminated by the flames from the crater. Ordinarily Mount Augustine is covered with snow, but this year it is completely bare. Upon examination, after the disturbance had subsided, it was found that the mountain was split in two from base to summit. The northern slope had fallen to the level of the surrounding cliffs. Simultaneously with the eruption was the creation of a new island in the passage between Chernabouda Island and the main land, 75 feet high and a mile and a half long.

The violence of the volcanic action was so great that at two extinct volcanoes on the peninsula of Alaska lying to the west of the active volcano of Iliamna, 12,000 feet high, burst into activity, emitting immense volumes of smoke and dust. The flames were visible at night. It is stated that the wives of a party of Alert Indians engaged in that locality otter hunting, became afraid of the subterranean noises and refused to stay and returned home. None of those who remained can be found.

"Go West."

DENVER, Dec. 27.—Following is a list of the killed by the snow slide at Mendota mine, near Telluride, on the 24th: J. H. Bord, C. S. Herrick, Thomas Donegan, Wm. Taylor, John Davis, Wm. Applewhite, A. Slater, and Lewis Huckens.

At Silverton, a terrific wind storm set in the 19th, raging furiously six days. It proved the most disastrous to life ever known.

Of five seriously injured in the Virginius mine Thursday, three have since died, making nine in all.

Yesterday a miner, named Breet Walla, was buried in a snow slide at the head of Clement Creek. He cannot be found till Spring.

Yesterday two men, names not learned, were caught in a slide near Ironton and carried 15,000 feet down the side of the mountain When extricated they were frozen from the waist down, the flesh opening in seams. They cannot recover.

A train of 25 freight cars at Monument was overturned by high wind on the 25th, and a number of cattle killed.

The Runaways' Return.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Dec. 28.—Yesterday Harry Edwards and wife (nee Alice Randall) stepped from the train at the depot here, having just arrived from Atlanta, Ga. They looked coyly about for a minute then started up street and were just entering the Seitz Hotel when Alice, looking around, said, "Oh there is pa," started toward him and was very kindly greeted. Harry seemed uncertain how he would be met, and did not advance much, but the once irate father extended a friendly hand and at once took them to the family residence. The young people eloped from here the evening of December 8, and were married at Chattanoooga, thence went further south, and in a few days found themselves stranded at Atlanta. Her father furnished them tickets to return, and now we have another chapter of the most sensational elopement occurring here for many years.

The Grand Army of the People.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A recently formed organization, known as the "Grand Army of the People," which want among other things the right to vote direct for President and Vice President of the United States in 1884, through and by an amendment to the Constitution, will hold a mass meeting in Brooklyn some time next month. Among other changes demanded by the army is that of free postage for letters, "a postal telegraph owned and operated by the Government," a tax on all incomes over $10,000, protection for labor against monopolies of all kinds, and a board of Government Commissioners to supervise and fix the rates of fares for passengers and freight on all railways throughout the country.

Smallpox Epidemic.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 26.—Advices received to-day from Assumption Parish, La., say that the smallpox has almost assumed the form of an epidemic in some localities. Many deaths have occurred, the victims being generally prominent persons, the most notable being Mrs. Jane Acosta, a lady noted for her piety and benevolence. Numbers of families live completely isolated, and every effort is being made to prevent the spread of the disease.

Glad to Return Home.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—Last July Gretchen Rummel, aged 18, daughter of a barber living in Munich, Bavaria, took 1,000 marks her father had saved up and ran away to America. She came here where a woman friend lives, and found work as a domestic in a farmer's family at Collameo. Recently she wrote a penitent letter home, by means of the post-mark on which her father traced her, and to-day the father and daughter set out on their return to Europe.

In No Condition to Strike.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.—The officials of local miners' organizations pronounce the report of an intended strike at the first of the year of 20,000 miners in Westmoreland, Blair, Clearfield, Bedford and Huntington Counties, absurd. They say that there are not that many miners in the district, and the men are not in condition to strike, as they have had but little work and scarcely money enough to buy two week's provisions ahead. The Amalgamated Union miners were only organized last Summer, and are too poor to stand such a strike.

Sergt. Mason at Zanesville.

ZANESVILLE, Dec. 24.—Serg. Mason arrived here yesterday after spending a few days at his uncle's, near here. He was taken from the depot to the Kirk House, and says he comes only to attend the Grand Army Fair, and is not here to make an exhibition of himself. On being interviewed nothing could be elicited from him except his story of army life. He would not talk about any thing else.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, tasteless, effective; 25c.

"Rough on Coughs" Troches, 15c.; Liquid, 50c

Wells' May-apple (Liver) Pills. 10c. and 25c.

Crop Reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Prof. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Agricultural Department, has just completed the preliminary estimates of the principal crops for 1883, to be printed as a special for December, delayed for that purpose. It shows that potatos and all roots and oats have grown with unusual luxuriance, and yielded abundantly.

Of corn, the Professor says the average yield per acre the present year is nearly 23 bushels (more exactly by preliminary estimates, 22.7) which is 12 per cent. less than the average yield for a series of years, or 1,551,066,845 bushels. This stands for the quantity of the present crop. The quality is another consideration. If the soft corn is cribbed in masses, and after a few weeks mild moist weather is badly injured or even spoiled, it does not change the fact the corn was grown and harvested. It is doubtless true the quality of corn north of parallel 40° is worse than for many years, increasing practically the amount of shortage indicated by the number of bushels as a whole. Corn grown in 1883 in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, added to half that grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, would make four hundred million bushels only, a fourth of the whole crop, so that the possible depreciation, 40 per cent. in all of it, would be equivalent to 10 per cent. reduction in the value of the entire crop. Our Illinois agent makes the quality 31 per cent. less than the average in that State. An effort will be made later after the worst part of the crop has been fed to test the feeding value of the year's product. It is not proposed, however, to reduce the product to the equivalent of merchantable corn, or "sound" corn, as no crop ever is free from immaturity and imperfection. There is always some northern fields caught by frosts, some neglected, some choked with weeds or flooded by overflows, and so good seed corn is mainly "nibbins." What is intended, without reference to a panic or exaggeration to impossible minds or sensational natures, is to find the exact truth, and then tell it There is nothing gained, be it to the farmers or consumers, in suppressing the truth on the one hand or exaggerating losses on the other. One feature of the corn growing in 1883 should prove a lesson to farmers of the country in the general use of seed corn. In the West in the lower latitudes, the planting of Nebraska seed in Minnesota, and Kansas seed in Illinois, has demonstrated the folly of attempting to acclimate Southern maize in more Northern districts. Much loss from frost would have been avoided had the seed been selected from the best corn grown in the immediate neighborhood.

The wheat crop, is, as before stated, slightly in excess of 400,000,000 bushels, and the cotton product, as shown by December returns, about 6,000 000 bales.

There will be another investigation after the close of the cotton harvest, and the shipment of a large portion of the crop, when precise results will be approached more nearly than possible hitherto.

The "Headless Chicken" Case in Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A novel case has been brought to the attention of the Police Court here by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the trial ended to-day. On Monday last, the Chief of Police issued a permit to Randolph Warwick to exhibit "a living headless chicken," but after keeping his shop open a few hours he was arrested by an agent of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In the Police Court the headless rooster was exhibited in evidence apparently alive and well. Its head had been partly chopped off, leaving only the base of the brain. Warwick testified that he bought the chicken in Richmond, Va., about a month ago, for $25, from a man who said the chicken's head had been cut off about 20 months before. He said he fed it four or five times a day with a spoon, and that he would not take $1,000 for it. He notified the Court that if it was killed he would sue the Government for damages. A surgeon called by the defendant testified that he had made an examination of the chicken, and finds that there is only a portion of the larger brain and the base of the brain left, and apparently the chicken is not suffering any pain, and that it shows evidence of being well cared for, and seems to be thriving. The Court thought that it was demoralizing, and if this case was dismissed, boys would try the experiment every day, and therefore gave judgment against the defendant, fining him $50.

Iowa Democrats and the Prohibition Issue.

DES MOINES, Dec. 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here, seven of the 11 members being present. The only action of importance taken during the session was the adoption of a resolution calling a caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature and prominent members of the party faith to meet Saturday afternoon, January 12, two days preceding the convening of the General Assembly, for the purpose of formulating a policy of action in the Legislature. The opinion of the members of the Committee upon the liquor question was favorable to the fulfillment of the party's pledge to do all in its power to give to the State a judicious license law, with a prevailing sentiment in favor of adopting a high-license standard.

Maine's Shipbuilding Industry.

PORTLAND, Dec. 28.—The shipbuilding industry in Maine has proved more satisfactory this year than was expected last Spring on account of the prevailing low freights. Last year there was an unusual number of tons built, and this year the total comes within 376.78 tons of the total for 1882. The work has also been more evenly distributed; for while there has been a decrease of 5,989.89 tons in the Bath district, there has been a gain in eight of the other districts. There were 174 vessels built this year, against 168 last year, comprising nine steamers, 15 ships, four barks, six barkentines, two brigs, 133 schooners, and seven sloops, aggregating 74,708.13 tons, against 75,084.91 tons last year.

The Democratic National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here this afternoon. A letter was received and read proffering the Mechants' Exchange Hall for the use of the Democratic National Convention, provided that the National Committee decide to hold the Convention here. A sub-Committee of seven was appointed to co-operate with St. Louis citizens in the matter of procuring the holding of the National Convention here. A circular on this subject will be sent to the National Committee. A resolution was adopted urging the National Committee to call the National Convention prior to the Republican Convention.

Thurman-Pendleton Combination to Defeat Payne.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 28.—It is learned here that a combination has been effected by Pendleton by which the defeat of Payne and his following is assured. Pendleton, at his last visit to Columbus, entered into an agreement with Thurman by which he was to throw his entire strength to him in the caucus if he saw that he could not himself be elected, Thurman agreeing to keep his hands off and not enter the fight in any shape so long as Pendleton desired to remain in the field. It is plain that Judge Thurman is not averse to entering into any combination to beat Payne and his followers, so that he can say after the contest is over, if victorious, that he is now even with those who betrayed him in Cincinnati in 1880.

Great Expectations.

WHEELING, Dec. 27.—There is a great deal of interest and excitement in Mason County, W. Va., over the efforts now in progress by a family named Edwards to establish their claim to a large amount of property in the business heart of New York. The family is disposed to make a secret of the affair, but a meeting was held at Clifton, some particulars of which became public. The family claims nine acres in New York City, including the Trinity Church property which is valued at $64,000,000. They also claim several thousand acres of Hudson River property. Two prominent lawyers of Mason County were retained as counsel, one of whom left for New York immediately after the meeting. They propose to make a fierce fight for what they call their own.

Salvation vs. City Ordinances.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Dec. 27.—Capt. Hunter, John Stewart and John Mayhem, members of the Salvation Army, were arrested on the charge of violating the City ordinance by parading the streets. Hunter declares the Army will parade every night, regardless of the City ordinance.

Gen. McKenzie Sent to the Insane Asylum.

SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 27.—The continued mental depression of Gen. McKenzie, commanding the Department of Texas, has led his friends to send him to the military insane asylum at Washington.

Charley McComas Reported Safe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan received a telegram from Maj. Gen. Pope, Fort Leavenworth, saying that he thought a white boy, supposed to be Charley McComas, is with a band of Chiracahua Indians, daily expected to make San Carlos agency.

The Emma Bond Case.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Dec. 26.—The Bond case was not opened until nearly noon to-day. Minnie Pettus, sister of Lee Pettus, was put on the stand and testified that her brother Lee owned but one pair of red striped stockings. The prosecution then subjected her to a long cross-examination, evidently for the purpose of obtaining something contradictory to the testimony of other members of the family. The result was the witness gave, in a number of instances, quite different testimony from that given at the preliminary trial, and also contradicted herself and other members of the family. These were minor points, however, and probably will not cut much of a figure in the summing up.

[The pertinence of the evidence in regard to the stockings is that Miss Bond testified that as she was being lifted into the attic she saw that one of the assailants wore red stockings. The 26th, 27th and 28th were occupied in bearing testimony to show an alibi for the defendants, and in rebutting it.]

HILLSBORO, Dec. 28.—Mr. Bond has received numerous letters the past four weeks from various parts of the country in which the writers offered to furnish any number of men to lynch Montgomery, Pettus, and Clementi. One letter postmarked at a small town near Galveston, Tex., states that the writer is chief officer of an organization for the punishment of crime, and that he would be pleased to furnish 40 men on short notice to hang the three defendants if Mr. Bond so desired. Mr. Bond destroyed all these letters, and gives no countenance whatever to such propositions.

Snow Slides.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 24.—By a special message to Montrose, Col., news has just been received in Ouray of a horrible accident at the Virginia Mine, which occurred last Friday, but owing to the stormy weather, which has been more severe than known for years, the messenger could not reach Ouray sooner, though only seven miles. The Virginia mine is owned by the Carolina Mining Company, of Boston, employs 35 men, and is situated above the timber line at the foot of Sueffles Range. Friday afternoon a huge mass of snow started from the top of the range, swelled into an avalanche as it descended, striking the building used as a boarding house, where 11 men were resting, and swept it completely away, crushing and burying the men 15 and 20 feet under the snow, amongst rocks and timber.

Fortunately, missing the men from the engine house, after the noise and confusion, other miners from the shafts started in search of their comrades. Five were taken out alive, but badly crushed, and may die. The other six were found dead. Their names are Thomas Murvan, James Fitzgerald, Robert W. H. Carmichael, Charles Armstrong Fraser and W. H. Scheidler. Most of them leave families.

MONTROSE, Dec. 26.—At noon to-day a snow slide came down Marshall Basin, carrying off the shaft house of the Mendota mine, containing 14 men, eight of whom were killed outright, and two wounded; four dug themselves out. No particulars are at preset obtainable. A large body of men leave here for the scene of the disaster in the morning. The mail carrier from Silverton to Ames and Ouray, due last Friday, is not yet heard from. It is supposed he was lost in crossing the range.

Sequel to the Yazoo Affair—Wholesale Lynching.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., Dec. 29.—About 7 o'clock to-night 200 armed men proceeded to the jail and demanded entrance. Resistance was useless as the men were determined. W. L. Foote resisted and was shot dead in his cell. Robert Swayze, Micajah Parker and Richard Gibbs were lynched. The four men were charged with being the principals in the murder of the Posey brothers and Jasper Nichols. Parker and Swayze were hanged, one from the jail fence, and the other from a beam on the side of the jail. Gibbs was shot in his cell, the lock to which the lynchers were unable to pick.

[On Monday night a terrible tragedy occurred at Yazoo City. The Bulldozer story is that John T. Posey, of the firm of Williams & Posey, considered an estimable young man, and highly connected, was insulted by John James, a negro butcher. Posey went off and secured some friends. Thus reinforced, he returned to the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, where James was last seen. Without warning the party was fired upon, and John Posey, Carnot Posey and Joseph Nicholls were riddled with buckshot and instantly killed. H. C. Ellet was dangerously wounded and Fritz Holider slightly wounded. The negros were organized. One of them was arrested.

The City Council at its meeting Tuesday, the Mayor presiding, resolved, after an investigation of the causes leading to the tragedy, that the difficulty was the result of a personal altercation between Posey and James; that friends of both were drawn into the conflict, and that neither politics nor race prejudices actuated either party.

James was killed Tuesday morning by citizens while resisting arrest, he having first fired three times.]

Texas Desperados.

MCDADE, Dec. 25.—Last night at 11:30, Henry Pfeiffer, Wright McLemore and Thad McLemore were taken from a saloon here by 50 well-armed masked men, carried a mile into the brush and hanged to a tree. Thad McLemore was under arrest at the time, having been taken early in the evening on the charge of burglary, preferred by J. S. Walker, of this town, and the other two happened to be present when the lynchers arrived.

Pfeiffer was under an indictment for a horse theft in this County. To-day six men, friends and relatives of those hung, came to town and picked up a quarrel with Tom Tishop and George Millom, and a fight with shotguns and six shooters ensued. Two of the sextette, Jack Bailey and A. Bailey, and a third, Haywood Bailey, were badly wounded. The remaining three escaped. Willis Griffin was an estimable young citizen of McDade, and while assisting Millom and Bishop to defend themselves, was shot through the head and mortally wounded by Haywood Bailey. The five corpses—two McLemores, two Baileys and Pfeiffer—are lying in the market house yet unclaimed. It is thought their friends will come to-night, and the trouble will be renewed.

SHERMAN, Tex., Dec. 25.—A band of desperados are terrorizing the northwest portion of this County, and when raided they seek the fastnesses of the Red River bottom. They killed an unoffending negro at Pottsville, Saturday, and since murdered a white man at Dexter, in Cook County, and have also burned a church and school house. Deputy Sheriffs May and Kelley, with a posse of citizens, left this evening to scour the brush. The parties guilty of the Pottsville murder are known, and can be readily identified.

Fitzgerald's Backdown.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—N. W. Fitzgerald has directed the dismissal of the following suits recently brought by him: Against Charles T. Murray for libel and $50,000 damages; against Charles T. Murray and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat for libel and $50,000 damages; against H. V. Boynton and the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette for libel and $100,000 damages; against H. H. Fulton, of Indianapolis, for slander and $20,000 damages.

[N. W. Fitzgerald is one of a lot of Fitzgeralds of various initials, all operating together at Washington, D. C., as soldier claim agents, and who have been prohibited from practicing in the Pension Bureau. The suits were impudent actions against the newspaper correspondents who reported the matter.]

Arkansas and Indian Territory.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 26.—A railway is projected from this place to Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. The survey has already been made, and arrangements are making to secure the necessary capital. The road will be a valuable feeder to the commercial interests of this city.

The Creek Nation's newly-elected Council has perfected an organization. I. J. Adams is Speaker of the House of Warriors, and Henry Thompson President of the House of Kings, each for four years. A spirited if not stormy session is anticipated.

An Aged Couple.

LA SALLE, Ill., Dec. 26.—A very aged couple resides about three miles north of this city, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Brien. On the 17th of March next Mr. O'Brien will be 103 years old should he live to that date. They have been residents of this country for 50 years. The wife is 95 years of age, and both are in full possession of their faculties. The old man is yet able to do a fair day's work.

Disastrous Failure.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26.—A. D. Smith & Co. have assigned. Liabilities over $1,000,000, largely to Providence banks. The firm operated two cotton mills in this city, two in Johnstown, and one in Woonsocket—in all 87,000 spindles. The failure involves the suspension of the Providence Steam Mill Co., Graytown Manufacturing Co., and Franklin Manufacturing Co.

Free Thinkers.

SALAMANCA, Dec. 27.—The Free Thinkers' Convention opened this morning with a large attendance. Among the speakers present were ex-Rev. Burnham, of Michigan, and Jno. E. Remsburg, of Kansas.

The "Rough on" Tooth Powder, elegant, 15c

"Wells' Health Renewer cures Dyspepsia, Impotence.

"Rough on Toothache." instant relief, 15c.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE CHURCH AND FENIANISM.

ROME, Dec. 28.—American Bishops deny that any agreement was arrived at concerning the attitude of the Catholic clergy of the United States toward Fenianism. American Bishops state that neither at the Propaganda Conference nor at the Vatican have they had any agreement, disagreement, or discussion, in any manner connected with Fenianism. Before the Bishops left America for Rome it was arranged by them that this topic, Fenianism in particular and political matters generally, were not to be imported into their mission. The Chief Prelate (Archbishp Gibbons) declared yesterday: "To this policy we hope to adhere consistently on all occasions, at home or abroad. Our sympathies in National movements, and our duties in the Church administration, should not be confounded, and above all, they should not be misrepresented.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RATHBONE TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Col. Rathbone has shown signs of melancholia for two months. The night of the tragedy he went to the room where his three children and a nurse were sleeping and asked to see the children. The wife appeared and ordered the maid to lock the door, led her husband back to the bedroom. Directly afterward shots were heard, followed by cries for help. Mrs. Rathbone's sister-in-law and a servant rushed to the bedroom door and finding it locked, broke it in. They found Mrs. Rathbone dying on the bed, weltering in blood. The Colonel lay on the floor bleeding from five wounds. A six shooter with three empty chambers, and a dagger covered with gore, were found near by. Physicians were summoned immediately. Mrs. Rathbone died without giving an account of the deed. The Colonel was able to reach the bed, and immediately became insensible. When he became conscious he appeared not to connect himself with the crime, and seemed to believe a stranger had committed it. The neighbors say he lived on the most affectionate terms with his family. Mrs. Rathbone was buried Friday. The funeral was attended by many American and English friends of the family. It is stated that the Colonel may recover.

[Col. Henry R. Rathbone, son of the late Jared L. Rathbone, of Albany, shot himself and his wife in Germany on Thursday last. He has been suffering from dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and it is supposed that he must have committed the crime while suffering from great mental depression. Some years ago Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone went abroad for the purpose of educating their children, and a sister of Mrs. Rathbone was with the family in Germany. Col. Rathbone and Mrs. Harris, his mother-in-law, were in the box with Pres. Lincoln on that fatal night when the latter was assassinated.]

LAWLESS SOLDIERS.

PANAMA, Dec. 24.—On the march from Pacoche to Maquequa, a number of soldiers mutinied and plundered Hacienda, Merced, Graufe, the property of Zapata and Marchand, who are backed by Dever Brothers. There was a large quantity of aguardiente in the establishment, and having driven off the people, the soldiers got drunk and sacked and burned the houses. One-tenth of the mutineers who lately joined the army were shot.

AMERICAN MEATS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—A decree prohibiting the importation into France, expect at three specified ports, of American salted meats, will be published to-morrow. Marseilles will be substituted for Nantes. Havre and Bordeaux are the other two. All importations of hog meats into France will be absolutely prohibited after January 20, 1884.

KHARTOUM.

CAIRO, Dec. 28.—Thirteen hundred Egyptian troops have arrived at Khartoum from Fashoda. They met no resistence on the way. The garrison of Khartoum now numbers 4,000. A female slave captured by El Mahdi, after slaying a Kababish Chief, her master, recently escaped from El Obeid. She reports Mahdi is in great fear, and has sent his family to a place of safety. Neighboring tribes refused to help him.

An emissary of El Mahdi, arrested at Minich, 140 miles above Cairo, declared it was his intention to proceed to Cairo and Mecca.

ORANGEMEN MOBBED.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 26.—Orangemen in procession at Harbor Grace were attacked by a mob, and three men instantly killed and several mortally wounded. The riot at this hour, 8 P. M., is not quelled. Detachments of infantry, cavalry and police are being dispatched by train and steamer to the scene.

MURDERED SIXTEEN MEMBERS OF HER FAMILY.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 24.—A married woman named Van Derlinden was arrested at Levden, charged with having murdered in the last few years 16 persons. The victims were nearly all members of her own family. She insured their lives first and received the insurance money after their deaths. The woman confessed her guilt. It is supposed she poisoned five of her own children.

A Relative of Gen. Grant Arrested.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 25.—A News' Dallas special says: Ulysses S. Grant, a son of William Jesse Grant, and a relative of ex-President Grant, was arrested to-day on the charge of burglarizing a house and purloining pistols, which he afterward sold, and was remanded to jail in default of $500 bail. This is the second time within a few months that he has been arrested for stealing.

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into Scrofula. This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of Hereditary Scrofula.

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists: Price $1
six bottles for $5.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

WEEKLIES.	Their Price.	With Blade.
Chimney Corner	4 00	4 30
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 30
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 30
New York Ledger	3 00	3 40
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 60
Rural New Yorker	2 00	2 85
Scientific American	3 20	3 70
Waverly Magazine	4 00	4 15
Chicago Advance	2 50	3 15
Weekly Am. Bee Journal	2 00	2 90
MONTHLIES.		
Wide Awake (Juvenile)	2 50	3 15
St. Nicholas (Juvenile)	3 00	3 30
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 05
Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 25	1 90
Phrenological Journal	2 00	2 65
Our Little Ones (Juvenile)	1 50	2 40
Arthurs' Home Magazine	2 00	2 40
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 30
Brainard's Musical World	1 50	2 10
Leslie's Popular Monthly	2 50	3 15
Leslie's Sunday Magazine	2 50	3 15
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 30
Godey's Lady Book	2 00	2 65
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 45
The Century	4 00	4 35

In making this proposition we stipulate that we must receive at the SAME TIME one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, not even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer.

STAMPING PATTERNS FOR FABRIC PAINTING OR EMBROIDERY.

A large variety of panel, boquet wreath, cushion top, slipper, sofa pillow, and other designs, from 15c to 50c. each. Blue or white powder 25c per box. Address Mrs. E. S. L. Thompson, Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Frank Pelton, aged about 23 years, living at Libertyville, 10 miles south of this City, went to her medicine chest last night, and swallowed a teaspoonful of morphine, mistaking the drug for rheubarb. She died soon after the arrival of physicians.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 25.—F. C. Breckenridge, nephew of Capt. Nutt, and one of the three men who witnessed the murder of Nutt by Dukes, has lately been receiving anonymous letters threatening his life. An abstract from one letter is as follows:

"Curse you, I'll have your heart's blood. Your days are numbered. Dukes is dead, but his avengers live. There are no paupers in the Dukes family. They never lie or beg. Tell Lizzie Nutt to sell her piano, and let the paupers move out of the brick house. GOGGLES."

Breckenridge is the principal witness in the defense.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—A shooting affray took place at Richmond this evening. Henry W. Johnson, a prominent criminal lawyer, while attempting to shoot the Baumer brothers, shot Policeman Wertenburg in the thigh, which may prove serious, and was himself shot in the back of the head by an unknown party. The shooting was the result of a lawsuit between the Baumer brothers and a man named Vaughan. Johnson was attorney for the latter.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 25.—At 1 o'clock this morning Henry Schroeder and half a dozen friends went to George Ossore's saloon on the South Side and demanded drinks. Mrs. Ossore, who was tending the bar, refused to sell to them because they were drunk. Ossore and his brother-in-law, Edward Ewring, put them out, whereupon the party bombarded the saloon with the empty beer kegs on the sidewalk. Eyring took a shot gun and fired through the window, fatally wounding Schroeder, who died within 15 minutes. Eyring gave himself up.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—W. McCaffery, a prominent politician and assistant superintendent of markets, was shot and mortally wounded this morning in a gambling saloon by Bud Renaud, one of the proprietors. They quarreled and McCaffery left the building. On attempting to regain admittance Renaud fired, the ball entering the forehead. Renaud was jailed. McCaffery died at 10 o'clock to-night.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—Thomas Rutledge, a hostler in the employ of Mr. C. W. Short, at Fernbank, was suffocated in the gashouse adjoining the residence at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It seems that Rutledge was told to shovel the snow from the roof of the building, and started out to perform the work. Some time afterward inquiries were made for him, and he could not be found. Search was instituted, and he was discovered lying on the floor of the building by Thomas Brawley. An attempt was made to get him out, but the gas was so strong that nothing could be done. A rope was finally secured about the body, and he was drawn out. He expired shortly after being rescued.

BATTLE CREEK, Dec. 25.—Yesterday morning James Holland, a brakeman on the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, fell from the top of a moving freight train near [illegible] creek water tank, about three miles this side of Valparaiso, and had both of his legs taken off just below the knees. A surgeon was sent for, and he was taken to Valparaiso, where he died last night. He was to be married to a young lady of this place to-day.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 26.—Willie Schaeffer, a boy 9 years old, son of Henry Schaeffer, a music dealer, died of lockjaw, the result of an injury received a few days ago from being struck in the right eye with a stone thrown by a boy named Pittner.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 26.—Charles C. Johnson, who has been pursued by misfortunes, to which was added that of hard drinking to drown his sorrow, committed suicide this afternoon. First he lost an arm in the Pan Handle yards, after which his twin babies died. Next his wife died, then another child, which was born when the mother died. To-day his brother's family, in which he lived, went to the family dinner at the residence of his father, Dr. Johnson, for 30 years connected with the city press. Returning this afternoon they found him dead in his bed, with a pistol wound in his head.

RED HILL, Dec. 27.—John Agnee was stabbed to death by James Hamilton, and Agnee's father had his cheek bone fractured and arm broken in a quarrel between the Hamiltons and Agnees.

ALLENDALE, Dec. 27.—Two young men named Strong, and one named Hewlitt, were killed, and several wounded in a general fight here.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Monday night last Simon Cole and several other negros threatened to clean out the police force at Rolla, Mo., and chased Deputy Marshal Valentine Light into the Grant Hotel. A few moments later Light went to the hotel door, and finding the negros still there, fired two shots at Cole, killing him. Yesterday, at the same place, Tom Smith, a negro, and a white man, named Beck, got into a fight, when the Sheriff interfered and ordered Smith to throw up his hands. The negro not complying immediately, the Sheriff shot him in the forehead, inflicting a mortal wound. People do not justify the shooting in either case.

SHERIDAN, Mich., Dec. 26.—Several persons near Vickersville, a small village six miles east of here, have been affected with trichina from eating raw pork a few weeks ago, and one boy, whose name we were unable to learn, died with the terrible disease Saturday.

DETROIT, Dec. 27.—Three lumbermen quarrelled Christmas over a girl at Conesville, Clare County, and next day fought it out with pistols. One, named Atwell, was seriously wounded.

BOSEMAN, Mont., Dec. 27.—J. A. Clark was hanged in the jail yard to-day for the murder of Thomas Rodgers in June last. He died protesting his innocence. F. Young, who was to be hung to-day, was reprieved for 60 days by the President to allow the case to come before the Supreme Court.

BRINKLEY, Ark., Dec. 28.—The dead body of Penn Girt, a negro preacher, was found yesterday, six miles from town, beside a hog he had killed. It is believed he was shot immediately after killing the hog.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Daniel P. Reynolds, of New York, called at the house of James Budd, of Dorchester, and was ushered into the parlor, where Budd joined him. A servant, passing by the parlor, heard Reynolds say: "I have come for either your life or property." An altercation ensued, when Budd started up stairs, presumably for a weapon. Reynolds fired twice, both shots taking effect, one in the leg, the other in the small of the back. The latter is believed to be fatal. Neither Reynolds nor Budd's family explain the difference between the men. It is understood, however, the shooting was the result of a long-standing feud, arising from family and property complications. Budd is a prominent resident of Dorchester, and Director of and largely interested in the Veneer Glass Works of this city.

NEVADA, Mo., Dec. 28.—William Fox was executed here to-day for the murder of Tom Howard. The doomed man made no address from the scaffold. After the black cap was put on he shook hands with the Sheriff and Deputies, when the trigger was pulled and the cold blooded murderer swung into eternity. Ten thousand men, women and children witnessed the execution, which took place in a natural amphitheater, half a mile from the business part of the city.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—Samuel C. Blodgett, recently dismissed from the position of Treasurer of the Providence Savings Institution, embezzled funds of the Bank to the amount of $127,000, being $15,000 more than is recoverable from his bondsmen. The robberies cover a period of eight years. The loss does not affect the Institution, which has a surplus of nearly a million.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Frederick C. Burchard, who testified yesterday in the Hill-Sharon divorce case that he was, April 18, 1881, engaged to be married to Miss Hill, was, on complaint of that lady, arrested this afternoon for perjury. He was released on bonds.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 28.—The suicide of the Rev. John Ritter occurred near Boody, this County, last night. He was a widely-known German Methodist preacher. The cause of the suicide is given as despondency, growing out of ill-health. He was past 60 years of age and at one time was pastor of the German Methodist Church in Decatur.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 30.—A special to the American from Dover says a murder was committed there yesterday morning by Josiah Cook, who has been sick several days with pneumonia. Friday night his wife gave birth to a child, and yesterday morning he sent for Mrs. Glasgow, a near neighbor, to come and dress the baby and administer to the wants of his sick wife. Mrs. Glasgow immediately prepared a basket of good suitable food for sick folks and set out for Cook's house. Mr. Glasgow, who had business in Dover, accompanied her as far as Cook's, telling her he would call for her as he returned. He had been in Dover about an hour when the news of his wife's murder reached him. An eye-witness of the murder says that shortly after Mrs. Glasgow arrived at Cook's, he began to abuse her with most opprobrious epithets, telling her she had come there to poison him, and charging that the basket of dainties she had so kindly provided for him and his sick wife was poisoned. She assured him that such was not the case, which seemed to enrage him the more, and without further warning he jumped out of bed, seized his gun and discharged its contents into his would-be benefactress, killing her instantly.

Immediately after the murder Cook put on his clothes and left the house. Sheriff Bufford, with a posse of determined deputies, went in hot pursuit, and returned just after dark with the murderer Cook, whom he captured near Bear Spring Furnace. Cook is now safely lodged in jail, and will likely remain there until Court convenes next April.

There are some who think Cook is laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. This will probably prevent his being lynched.

Minor Mentions.

At Albany, N. Y., Hough Kirk, a barn burner, was sentenced to five years in the State prison.

The losses by fire at St. Louis on Wednesday night are estimated at nearly half a million dollars.

Rev. Samuel Andrews was assassinated in Choctaw Nation, while on his way to fill a religious appointment.

John H. Diehl, formerly Collector of Customs of Philadelphia, was found dead in bed at Delanco, Monday. Coal gas is believed to have caused his death.

Cnittubbel, a Choctaw Indian, a violator of the intercourse law, was killed Sunday while resisting arrest at Double Springs, I. T., by Elias Yarby, a member of the Choctaw Light Horse.

James W. Cook, who murdered his wife at Cave Springs, Mo., last November, by holding her head between his knees and cutting her throat, has been sentenced to 95 years in the penitentiary.

During a drunken row between Hungarians at Uniontown, Pa., Monday night, an unknown man tried to stab Mike Sobrenska, but the latter being too quick drew a revolver and shot him dead. The murderer was arrested.

Mrs. Lippert, wife of Wm. Lippert, a farmer of Mason County, Ill., mother of a large family, shot and mortally wounded Wm. Ray, at Bath, Ill., Friday night, for circulating reports damaging to her character as a chaste woman.

The trial of George W. Levi, ex-Chief of the Louisville Fire Department, charged with defrauding the City of its revenue while he was in the Tax Department, terminated in his conviction and sentence to three years in the penitentiary.

Private dispathes from Hanover, Germany, state that Col. Henry R. Rathbone killed his wife and committed suicide. They were connected with the most prominent families of Albany, N. Y. She was a daughter of ex-United States Senator Harris.

At Lexington, Ill., Miss Belle Dodson, aged 19, attempted to cross the Chicago & Alton track by creeping under the train, which temporarily blocked the street crossing. The train suddenly started, and she was dragged and mangled by the wheels. She was dead when assistance reached her.

Col. Hambrick, a well known and wealthy citizen of Maysville, Ala., was run over and instantly killed on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. He had been to a Christmas supper with a party of friends, and imbibed quite freely, and on his return fell asleep on the track. His body was frightfully mutilated.

While a cage containing 21 convic laborers was descending the shaft of the Pratt mines, in Alabama, the engine running the cage became unmanageable when the cage went rapidly to the bottom, 200 feet, rebounding 60 feet. Most of the men fell out. Joseph Phelan, colored, was killed, and two whites and 11 negroes injured.

George B. Saylor, alias H. Schmidt, has been arrested in Baltimore, on a charge of having, with two others, robbed the Wells-Fargo express near Sacramento, Cal., in August last, of a quantity of gold dust. Saylor says that after the robbery he and his companions went to Denver, where the dust was sold. His share of the proceeds was $1,600. Saylor was about to start for Europe. His companions returned to California and attempted another robbery, but were captured and are now serving sentences of five years.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Lucy Barrett, colored, died in Milwaukee, Friday, aged 110 years, 3 months and 5 days. Her husband died 20 years ago, aged 90.

Since October 29 to date Chicago packers have slaughtered and salted 1,443,000 hogs, against 1,480,000 for the corresponking period last year.

The Haytien Government telegraphs the Haytien Minister in New York, that Jeremie has capitulated, and advises Jacmel and Miragoane to do the same. Miragoane has been asked to capitulate.

Upon evidence showing fraud in making entry, the Commissioner of the General Land Office the past week has cancelled 22 entries of public land in Colorado, 12 in Dakota, and 17 in New Mexico.

Hon. Joseph Longworth, of Cincinnati, one of the wealthiest men of the West, is ill, with small hope of recovery. His wealth is estimated as between $15,000,000 and $25,000,000, mostly in real estate.

Near Malden, Mass., while a gang of Italians were digging a tunnel, the earth suddenly caved in, burying nine of them. They were dug out, but five of them were very badly injured, the foreman fatally.

The Vulcan Steel Works of St. Louis shut down early next month. Over-production and dull market for rails is the cause. The company will continue making pig iron and run their coal and ore department as usual.

Richard Vonsternberger, a young German physician aged 26, and son of a German Baron, committed suicide in New York by taking morphine. The cause was apparently a broken marriage engagement and financial matters.

Gen. Von Manteuffel, the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has ordered the expulsion from Germany of two Frenchmen, one of whom, Gen. Grouvel, omitted the observance of a slight formality in certain official relations with the national authorities.

The President has approved the action of the court martial in the case of Chaplain Mesphe, U. S. A., sentenced to dismissal from the service for duplicating his pay accounts, and Capt. McKibben, sentenced to have his rank reduced ten numbers for a similar offense.

Dick Pedler, of Port Bowkley, and Dyde Bright, of Manor's Station, met in the ring near Wilkesbarre, Pa. Eighty-seven rounds were fought for $200 a side. Pedler was declared the winner. Great brutal endurance was displayed, both men being badly used up.

Gen. McKenzie, Commander of the Department of Texas, has been temporarily relieved of command on account of nervous prostration, which disturbed his mind. The affairs or the department will be directed by Gen. Schofield. The condition of Gen. McKenzie causes grave apprehension.

The announcement is made that Reuben R. Springer, famous for his gifts to the public, has bequeathed to the Cincinnati Art Museum his valuable art collection, and also the pictures willed to him by his neice, Mrs. Mills. It is also stated that he has given $10,000 more to the College of Music for new buildings.

Mrs. O'Donnell, wife of Carey's slayer, has arrived from England. On the voyage she dreamed that her husband was respited and that she again would see him alive. She was much overjoyed by the dream, which she told all her friends. Her happiness, however, was rudely dispelled on reaching port, when she learned that her husband was hanged.

An attorney from Louisiana called on Postmaster General Gresham and made a verbal demand that the proposed New Orleanf Cotton Exposition be denied the use of the mails, on the ground that it had been devised by the lottery company to create a market for tickets. The attorney will submit a written statement on the reasons upon which his demand is based.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued orders to suspend work in the Boston Navy Yard January 15, and for the dismissal of half the force. The breaking up of condemned vessels will continue, and the Yard will be converted into a rope walk. The order for closing the League Island Navy Yard and converting it into a construction yard for steel vessels will be issued soon.

John N. Irwin, Governor of Idaho, has returned to the Treasurer of the United States a draft for $650, sent him as salary for the quarter ended October 30, and declined also to receive the salary for the quarter ending December 31. He states that he has been unable to attend to the duties of the office since July 1 and does not consider that he can conscientiously accept the pay.

At Chimbo, a little village In Ecuader, situated 45 miles from Chimborazo, the ground has opened in many places, smoke and flames have rushed out, and lava and ashes have been ejected. It is believed a new volcano is in course of formation. The people who report the circumstances are ordinary Indians, who went there in company with a curate and their Governor. The whole range in which the eruption has occurred is intensely volcanic.

An organization to be known as the "Emigrant Association" has been formed among the colored residents of Washington for the purpose, as set forth in the constitution, of helping colored people in the Southern States to emigrate and locate. The officers elected were: President, W. H. Scott; Vice-President, M. Howard; Secretary, J. W. Miles; Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, A. M. S. Casy. The constitution provides that a Prospecting and Locating Committee shall be appointed. Every head of a family entitled to locate on 160 acres of Government land, shall, on paying $10 to the Association, receive help in getting to his place, and have assistance for one year afterwards.

CHRONOLOGY.

The More Important Happenings of 1883.

JANUARY.

2—Death of Gambetta; DeLong's report found; 35 persons drowned in Germany; 18 convicts drowned in North Carolina.

3—Gov. Foster's message; floods on the Rhine; 10,000 people homeless.

5—Gov. Butler's inauguration; a $500,000 fire at Cohoes, N. Y.

6—Defalcation of State Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee.

8—Collision between the steamers City of Brussels and Kirby; Polk captured.

10—Newhall House, Milwaukee, burned, 75 lives lost; storms in Minnesota; floods in Hungary, 20,000 persons homeless.

13—Fire and panic in a New York theater.

15—Fire in the Planter's House, St. Louis; 400 persons burned to death in a circus tent in Poland; riot in Dublin.

17—Ballot for Senators in Nebraska, West Virginia, Minnesota, Illinois, Colorado, Arkansas, North Carolina, Mississippi and Michigan.

19—Frightful powder explosion at Amsterdam; the Iowa prohibition amendment declared invalid.

20—Great destitution in Ireland.

23—Collision at sea, the Cimbria sunk, great loss of life; accident on the Southern Pacific, 20 lives lost.

23—Masked robbers attack an express car on the Central Pacific; a Chicago woman murders her three children.

24—A mine flooded, 22 lives lost; a schooner wrecked and the crew massacred by savagas.

25—Extensive cave-in at Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Senatorial deadlock in Michigan, Nebraska, Minnesota and Colorado.

29—Resignation of the French Ministry; disastrous storms in England.

31—Snow slides in Colorado; defalcation of the Treasurer of Alabama.

FEBRUARY.

1—The Inman line dock, New York, burned.

2—Great mass meeting in New York for the protection of American industry.

3—Storms in the West; revolution in Ecuador; floods all over the country.

5—Great fire at Cleveland; damage by floods.

6—Starvation in Ireland; fossil remains in Iowa; floods at Cleveland, and elsewhere.

10—Informers describe the Phœnix Park assassination; flood at Cincinnati.

13—Fall of a freight depot in Cincinnati; Louisville and Indiana Towns flooded.

15—Rerdell's confession in the star route trials; 17 persons killed by an explosion in Cincinnati.

17—Coal mine flooded at Braidwood, Ill.; 62 men drowned; a blizzard in the Northwest; floods everywhere.

21—Civil Service Commissioners appointed; panic in a Catholic school house, New York, many children crushed.

24—Disastrous failure of a Catholic organization at Lawrence, Mass; Craft sentenced; revolt in the Missouri Penitentiary.

MARCH.

1—Democrats refuse to serve on the Tariff Cenference Committee; flood at Shawneetown, Ill.

2—Disgraceful scenes in the House; the Tariff Committee reach an agreement.

3—Sen. Edmunds elected President pro tem. of the Senate, vice Davis, resigned; elevator burned at Albany; attempt to defeat the tariff bill in the House.

5—Steamer Yazoo sunk, 18 lives lost; death of Alex. Stephens; passage of the tariff bill; adjournment of Congress.

6—Break of Mississippi levees; panic among negros.

7—Great storms in England, Canada and Nova Scotia.

9—Dorsey attacks Judge Lilly; floods in Arkansas; steamer sunk and 65 emigrants drowned; Wiggins worried about his prophecy; funeral of Alex. Stephens.

10—Storms all over the country; riot in Paris.

12—Eleven miners burned to death in a lodging house; plot to murder the Czar.

13—The Ohio liquor law introduced.

14—Judge Davis married; war in Indian Territory.

15—Dukes acquitted; floods in Arkansas; Butler's charges against the Tewksbury Almshouse Superintendent.

16—Attempt to blow up the Government offices in London; Brady in the star route trials.

19—Confession of Packer, the murderer and man-eater; great fire at Forest City.

20—Sprague nominated for Governor by Democrats; immense Socialist meeting in New York.

22—Heavy snow storms in Canada.

24—Remains of John Howard Payne reach Washington.

26—Death of Postmaster General Howe.

27—Recovery of 26 bodies from the flooded mine at Braidwood, Ill.

28—Kellogg and Brady indicted; death of John Brown, Queen Victoria's attendant.

29—Earthquake and panic at Pesth.

30—Butler and Tewksbury; Apache outrages; infernal machines in Liverpool; Mrs. Meaker executed.

APRIL.

2—Boiler explosion in Paris, 90 victims; flood at Pittsburg.

4—Judge Gresham appointed Postmaster General; the Passion Play suppressed in New York; election returns; death of Peter Cooper.

5—Fenian scare in London; Socialists dispersed at Copenhagen; propositions to amend the Ohio Constitution in regard to the liquor traffic.

6—War of races on the Panama Canal; Fenian plots to blow up London.

7—Mormon reunion at Kirtland, O.; tornado in Arkansas.

9—Trial of the Phœnix Park assassins; hotel horror at Greenville, Tex.

10—Fall of a building at Rochester, N. Y., a number of men crushed; attempt to blow up the Parliament buildings at Ottawa.

11—Revolution in Hayti.

13—Ohio liquor tax bill passed by the House; riotous strikers at Springfield, Ill.

14—Floods in Canada and Vermont; 2,000 arrests at Moscow.

18—The liquor tax bill passed by the Ohio Senate; Zumbrata Falls, Minn., nearly destroyed by a cyclone.

19—Deadlock in the Illinois Legislature, Democratic filibusters; adjournment of the Ohio Legislature.

20—Destructive fire at Quebec; 2,000 houses burned at Delhi, India.

23—Terrific cyclones in Mississippi, Iowa and Tennessee, great loss of life; the Iowa Constitutional amendment again declared void.

24—Irish Convention in Philadelphia; French soldiers sent to Tonquin.

26—Mine explosion in France; a steamer sunk and 25 sailors drowned.

27—Earthquake in Panama; a smash-up on the Grand Trunk; the Thompson-Davis tragedy in Kentucky.

30—Storms in Texas and Louisiana; wholesale frauds in Montana.

MAY.

1—Strikes at Pittsburg; the Irish-American League.

2—Two death sentences of Phœnix Park assassins.

4—A steamer burned and a large number of Chinese drowned; Vanderbilt travels 212 miles in 206 minutes, the fastest time on record; Gen. Crook after the hostiles; starvation in Ireland

5—Civil service rule adopted; fire at Union City, Ind.; earthquake in Persia; riot in Vienna.

8—Fenian scare at Halifax; civil service rule approved by the President.

9—Furious storms, great damage to property; Mexican veterans at Defiance, O.

10—Oil works burned at Jersey City; Chinese troops defeated by the French in Tonquin.

12—Suicide of Amasa Stone, the Cleveland millionaire; death of Gen. Grant's mother; Apaches routed; M. E. Church Conference.

14—Cyclone in Missouri; execution of Joe Brady, in Dublin.

15—Desperate fight in Indian Territory; infernal machine on an England steamer; prize fight between Sullivan and Mitchell.

16—Soldiers' reunion at Washington.

17—Excitement over the Pope's circular in regard to Irish affairs.

18—Second execution of the Phœnix Park assassins; steamer Granite State burned; Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga.

19—Cyclones in Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin; Carey, the informer, released.

21—Lake disasters; "No. 1" in New York.

22—Snow storms in Indiana, Ohio, Michgan and Pennsylvania; storms on the lakes.

23—More snow storms; several vessels wrecked.

24—Daring robbery in Cleveland; Kentucky Republican Convention.

25—The East River bridge dedicated; riot at Collinsville, Ill.; grand military drill at Nashville.

26—Attempt to lynch the Barrett gang in Kentucky.

28—The Czar crowned; another execution at Dublin.

29—Cyclone in Indiana, many persons killed; Virginia elections; mine troubles in Illinois, the militia called out; iron mills close.

30—Memorial day; disastrous fire at Lynchburg, Va.; Herr Most in Chicago.

31—Panic on the Brooklyn bridge; hostiles surrender to Gen. Cook; Presbyterians decide in favor of instrumental music.

JUNE.

1—Iron manufacturers sign the scale; Free Trade Convention at Detroit; second year of the star route trials.

2—Floods in Iowa, buildings and bridges swept away.

4—A plot to blow up the Welland Canal; tornado in Texas.

5—Ohio Republican Convention; fire in Barnum's circus at Chicago.

6—Ohio Republican Convention, platform and ticket.

7—Heavy rain storms; Iowa Democratic Convention.

9—Labor troubles; high license in Illinois; the Barber boys lynched in Iowa.

11—Interment of the remains of John Howard Payne; cyclones in Indiana and Texas.

12—The star route cases given to the jury; cyclones in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin.

14—The killing of Dukes by young Nutt; "not guilty," the verdict in the star route cases.

16—Heavy failure in Chicago; fat fees in the star route cases.

17—Terrible calamity in England, 186 children crushed; Rerdell discharged; floods in Missouri, Illinois and Kansas.

19—The Black Hand Society; bloody battle between Turks and Albanians; Dakota Constitutional Convention.

20—Kansas floods and loss of life.

21—Ohio Democratic Convention; floods in Siberia, Bohemia and Moravia.

22—Platform of the Ohio Democrats; Iroquois wins the Stockbridge stakes; East St. Louis flooded.

24—High water along the Mississippi; the deadlock in New Hampshire.

25—Pauper immigrants; 35 lives lost by a collision at sea; yellow fever in Mexico.

26—The Ohio liquor law pronounced constitutional; 20,000 acres of wheat flooded.

28—Iowa Republican Convention; panic on the Chicago Board of Trade.

29—Frightful ravages of cholera in Egypt.

30—The Hill investigation; Virginia duelists.

JULY.

2—Reunion of graduates of Oberlin College; terrible accident on the Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad.

3—The Santa Fe celebration; American rifle team in England; a new steamship capsizes in the Clyde.

5—Death of Archbishop Purcell; terrible tragedy in Colorado.

6—Anti-Monopoly Convention at Chicago; soldiers' reunion at Leesburg, O.

7—Death of Mlle. Litta; female suffrage defeated in Parliament.

9—Gen. Crook's captives; Mississippi election cases dismissed; Dublin conspirators sentenced.

11—Funeral of Archbishop Purcell; destructive floods in Ontario; fraudulent land entries; scheme to defraud pensioners.

12—Pennsylvania Republican Convention; tornado in Kansas; Iowa Greenbackers.

13—Floods in New York and Virginia; terrible tragedy at Dwight, Ill.

14—Hail and rain storms in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois; interview with Tilden.

16—Death of Tom Thumb; conspiracy in Spain.

17—The telegraphers petition for an advance in wages; explosion at Reading, Pa.; storms in Iowa and Illinois.

18—A mob at Monterey; cholera in Egypt.

19—General strike of telegraphers; fire in Brooklyn.

21—All telegraph messages received "subject to delay."

23—A $300,000 fire in New York; furious storm in Minnesota.

24—Terrible accident on the Patapsco River, nearly 100 lives lost; cholera in Egypt; defeat of Cetewayo.

25—Capt. Webb drowned at Niagara; Grand Army at Denver.

26—Soldiers' reunion at Columbus; correspondence between Hoadly and Foster.

27—A cannon finished at Reading, Pa., 25 feet long, weight 25 tons, to shoot 15 miles.

28—Terrible railroad accident at Carlyton, N. Y.; sale of the Sprague estate.

30—The Ischia earthquake; Capt. Webb's body found; suicide of the Spanish Minister at Washington; Carey, the informer, killed; great fire in Russia.

AUGUST.

1—Opening of the Southern Exposition at Louisville.

2—Another earthquake in Ischia; Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

3—Election of Senator in New Hampshire on the 42d ballot; Minnesota Democrats.

6—Boston failures; Jews mobbed in Russia.

7—The Sullivan-Slade mill; telegraphers accused of cutting wires; Kentucky election.

9—Prohibition in Georgia; hail storm in Iowa.

10—Run on Indianapolis banks; rioting at Pesth.

11—The President's party in Wyoming; outbreak in Spain; death of Mrs. Mary Lynch, aged 110 years.

13—Vineyard Haven nearly destroyed by fire; Kimball House, Atlanta, burned; cholera spreading in Egypt.

14—Failure of Ballou & Co., New York.; panic on the London stock exchange.

16—Republican Convention in Richmond, Va.; G. A. R. encampment at Indianapolis.

17—The telegraphers' strike declared a failure.

20—Death of Jerre Black; great fire at Montreal; collapse of the telegraphers' strike.

21—Knights Templar gathering at San Francisco; riots in Scotland.

23—Rochester, Minn., wrecked by a cyclone, hundreds killed and injured; death of Count de Chambord.

27—The prize drill at Louisville; volcanic eruption in Java, towns destroyed and thousands of people swallowed up.

31—Damage by high water at Atlantic City; furious storm in Nova Scotia.

SEPTEMBER.

1—Free Thinkers at Rochester; gale at St. Johns.

4—Destructive fire in Cincinnati, a number of lives lost; death of Marwood, the celebrated hangman; a railroad horror at Stezlitz, Germany.

7—Frank James acquitted; grand parade in Cincinnati.

10—Ex-Sen. Sharon arrested; immense Irish meeting at Waterford.

11—Great damage by frost.

12—Collision on the Long Island Railroad; duel between cowboys, six killed; the Edmunds law defied by Mormons.

13—The relief steamer Proteus crushed in the ice, the crew saved.

14—The Luther celebration at Wittenberg; Baltimore oriole.

17—O'Donnell lands in London; yellow fever in Mexico.

19—Tariff Convention at Columbus, O.; New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts Republican Conventions; Jay-Eye See trots a mile in 2:10¾.

20—Frightful boiler explosion at Pittsburg.

24—Four inches of hail in Indiana; explosion at Woolwich.

25—The Alaska makes the fastest run on record from Queenstown to Sandy Hook, 6 days, 18 hours, 37 minutes; Colored Convention at Louisville; revolution in Hayti.

26—Massachusetts Democratic Convention; cars pass over the Brooklyn bridge.

27—The address of the Colored Convention; New York Democratic and Maryland Republican Conventions; Wool Growers' Convention at Columbus, O.

28—Riot in Dublin, terrible explosion at Albany, N. Y.

29—Jay-Eye-See beats St. Julian in 2:18¼, stakes, $5,000; gunpowder explosion at Madrid; King Alfonso insulted in Paris.

OCTOBER

3—Pittsburg Exposition buildings burned; snow at Quebec.

8—Mormons in conference; an insane mother murders her five children, then suicides; anniversary of the founding of Germantown, Pa.

10—Ohio and Iowa election returns; "Johnston" paces a mile in 2:10, the fastest time on record.

11—Bankers' Convention at Louisville.

12—Execution of Craft, Bach, Radford and Mann; Time Convention at Chicago.

13—A Chicago theater burned.

15—Civil rights decision by the United States Supreme Court; panic in a church at St. Petersburg, many killed; Bayard denounces Butler.

17—Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Cleveland; earthquakes in Asia Minor; Cetewayo surrenders; O'Donnell indicted.

18—The Newburg celebration; Fenian scare at Halifax.

19—Convention of colored voters at Springfield, Ill.; close of the Cleveland reunion.

20—Protestant Episcopal Convention; Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in Washington.

24—Pension sharks exposed; official returns of the Ohio election; reunion of the Army of the Cumberland at Cincinnati.

25—Old-line Democrats repudiate Butler.

26—A family in Henry County, O., butchered and robbed; death of the fat girl, weighing 517 pounds; full text of the civil rights decision; the Zora Burns murder mystery.

29—Women and children massacred by French soldiers, near Hanoi; conviction of Georgia Ku Klux.

30—Terrible dynamite explosion on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, rumors of a negro rising in Texas; cyclone in Louisiana.

31—Report of the Utah Commissioners; Gen. Sherman retires; dynamite plot in London; steamer Holyhead sunk.

NOVEMBER.

1—Riot between Orangemen and Nationalists at Londonderry.

2—Extensive gang of counterfeiters broken up; fire and loss of life at Savannah.

5—Bloody riot at Danville, Va.; great fire in London; cyclone in Missouri.

7—Election returns from New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Colorado, New Jersey, Nebraska, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, Maryland, Mississippi and Dakota.

9—Fall of the Wisconsin Capitol building; frightful tragedy in Missouri; Jews mobbed in Hungary.

10—The Martin Luther celebration in Germany and elsewhere.

12—Death of Mortimer Danaher, of Minnesota, aged 125 years; acquittal of Carpenter, accused of murdering Zora Burns.

13—Destructive fire at Shenandoah, Pa., 250 families homeless; storms on the lakes, great loss of life and property.

15—National Health Association at Detroit; National League for the Suppression of Polygamy; Flemming, the Chicago swindler, arrested.

17—Woman suffrage in Washington Territory; railroad war at Chicago; the gelding H. B. Winship, with running mate, trots a mile in 2:08¼.

19—Nelling lynched; row at a Salvation Army meeting at Kingston; Judge Harlem's dissenting opinion.

20—Egyptian troops slaughtered; marriage of the giant and giantess; terrible tragedy near Swanton, O.; death of Siemens, the scientist.

21—Admiral Porter's report; Poole sentenced.

22—Furious cyclones; Egyptian army annihilated; the Crouch tragedy in Michigan.

23—Free trade conference in New York; forest fires in Pennsylvania; Gen. Butler sued.

24—Anarchy in Egypt; infamous conspiracy in London; battle between Chinese and French.

26—The Ruddy tragedy at Laconia, N. H.; "Evacuation Day" in New York; Fenian procession prohibited at Dublin; panic in Egypt

27—Albany, Wis., nearly destroyed by fire; wages reduced at Pittsburg; bloody affair at Murraysville, Pa.

29—Fire in the Windsor Theater, New York; death of Tice, the weather prophet; American pork admitted to France.

DECEMBER.

1—O'Donnell's trial; Vignaux defeats Schaeffer; a billiard run of 719 at St. Louis; Masonic Temple, New York, damaged by fire.

3—Carlisle nominated for Speaker; Beecher on Mormonism; O'Donnell sentenced; organization of the 48th Congress; riots at Wexford and Newry.

4—Postmaster General's report; dynamite for De Lesseps; organization of New York clerks to rob their employers; President's message.

6—Earthquake shocks in Arkansas; efforts to save O'Donnell; Mahone requested to resign; contracts for the New Orleans Exposition building.

7—Conviction of the Chicago swindlers Flemming and others; fires at Cedar Rapids, Ia., Williamston, N. C., and Brussels; barbarous treatment of Nihilist prisoners; loss of the Manistee and crew.

8—Iron and steel works close; Finerty on the O'Donnell trial.

10—Egyptian soldiers butchered; Sen. Edmunds tenders his resignation as President pro tem. of the Senate.

11—Railroad pool to last 25 years; the Emma Bond case.

12—Banquet to Parnell; Republican National Committee.

13—Union League; call for the Republican National Convention; furious gales in England; National Reform Association.

14—The insurance case of Col. Dwight decided against the companies; revolution at Hue; a San Francisco millionaire killed.

15—Election riot at New Orleans; great fire at Alexandria, Egypt.

17—Execution of O'Donnell; loss of the schooner Hurlbert; fire at Dubois, Pa.

18—Rat Portage destroyed by fire; Poole executed; Gen. McCook elected Secretary of the Senate; Frank James admitted to bail.

19—Loss by the November gales at Gloucester, Mass.; Georgia Ku Klux sentenced; dull times in Connecticut.

20—Meeting of O'Donnell's friends in Washington; secession advocated at Winnipeg; the Bernhardt sensation; Sontay captured by French troops.

21—The fighting at Sontay; steamer St. Augustine burned, and a number of lives lost; dynamiters sentenced at Edinburg; testing the centalever bridge; demands of the colored voters; Louisiana Democratic Convention.

23—New England Society; charges against ex-Sen. Sharon dismissed; fast trains between Chicago and New York.

24—Snow and sleet; Colton-Huntington correspondence; House Committees; school house burned, 30 lives lost; earthquake at Lisbon.

26—Snow slides in Colorado; convention of colored men; Texas desperados lynched; the Yazoo tragedy.

27—Gen. Grant seriously injured; a $500,000 fire in Rhode Island; 6,600 miles of railroad track laid in 1883; a family of nine drowned in Kentucky.

28—Wreck of the steamer Plantyn; Ohio Liquor Dealers' Convention; the Rathbone tragedy; riots in New Foundland; Bishop Warren married; earthquake in Bohemia.

29—Volcanic eruption in Alaska; the Catholic Church and Fenianism; heavy failures.

31—Proposition in England to disfranchise disloyal Irishmen; rebels in Egypt; report of the Naval Commissioners; Free Thinkers' Convention.

An Indiana Monster.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 28.—The people in the vicinity of New Corner, a small village in the Northwestern part of this County, have been wonderfully excited for the past two weeks, over the appearance in that neighborhood of a wild animal, unusually large and believed to be ferocious, but which no one is yet able to name.

Near the Grant County line is a dense forest, a mile or over in extent, remarkable for the amount of game, such as fox, coon, squirrel and birds caught there. A few nights since a number of men and and boys were in this forest hunting for coon, when the dogs struck a trail which they followed in in a peculiar, yet generally circuitous route. The old hunters soon became convinced that it was not a fox, neither was it a coon. The hounds followed in wild pursuit for fully half an hour, when the barking indicated that the game had been treed. With anxious, though somewhat fearful hearts, the hunters went to the spot. Here they found the dogs circling a large hollow tree. The hounds kept at considerable distance, and whined as if fearing to approach the tree in which the animal was supposed to have taken refuge. It was in vain that they urged the most courageous dogs to advance. Becoming somewhat frightened themselves, the men hurried from the woods, and the dogs fled precipitately in all directions. When but a short distance from the tree, the men heard a frightful howling, which greatly increased their fright, and their time in reaching home was not long. Since snow fell the track of the animal has been seen, but no one is able to tell from this what it is, whether a large wolf or a bear, or whether it is either. One night last week it made a raid on a farmer's sheep pen, and killed three and maimed several others. Another farmer lost from its ravages quite a number of young pigs. On Sunday night John Beals, returning home at a late hour in a sleigh, saw the monster beast in the road ahead of him. Upon his approach, it dropped its prey, a large goose, and, with a frightful yell, fled toward the forest.

Its hideous howlings at the dead hour of night have put the neighborhood in the wildest state of excitement, and women and children are so terribly frightened that they scarcely dare go from the house. Preparations are making for a general search for the beast, and an interesting time is expected when the chase is undertaken.

Archbishop Penche Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Archbishop Penche died at 9:20 to-night. The funeral will take place January 2. All the Archbishops of the Province will be present.

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The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1884.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans decrease	$ 586,400
Specie, decrease	226,600
Legal tenders, decrease	160,400
Deposits decrease	964,800
Circulation, increase	32,500
Reserve, decrease	145,800

The banks are $6,748,950 in excess of legal requirements.

To-day's reports up to the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is easy at 2@2½ ℔ cent on call. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½ ℔ cent. Bar silver, 110¾. Sterling Exchange dull at $4.81½ for long and $4.84½ for short. Government Bonds strong. State Securities dull. Railroad bonds generally lower. West Shore 5s down to 67. Stock market steadier the past hour. Union Pacific, however, was lower, selling down to 72½. Villarps rallied ¾@1¼ ℔ cent. and the remainder of the list ⅛@⅝ ℔ cent.

Government Bonds—3s, registered, 101; 4½s. 114⅞; 4s. 124⅞; Pacific 6s, '95. 128.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	Dec. 31.	Dec. 24.
4½'s, coupons	114⅞	114¾
4's "	124⅞	124¾
3's, registered	101	101
Pacific 6's of '95	128	128

TRADE.

The past week was a dull one in trade generally, which is usually the case in the closing days of the year. Reports from all sections of the United States show that while dullness exists there is an undercurrent of confidence that business will soon improve.

THE MARKETS.

There has been a steady decline in the price of wheat in all the markets of the country during the week just closed. Stocks are large at all points, and the receipts continue to pour in at a wonderful rate, considering the estimate of a short crop. Until there is some evidence of a decrease in the visible supply it will be a difficult matter to put prices higher. It is predicted by many that before Spring there will be a fair export demand and consequently higher prices. Within a fortnight matters will have shaped themselves in the grain trade so that a better judgment may be formed as to the future course of the market.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was a light market for Cash Wheat, closing at about Saturday's figures.

Sales No. 2 Red Wheat to-day .... 3,000 bu
" " " Saturday .... 21,500 bu

No 2 Lake Shore Red Wheat, 101@99¾c, latter to close, no change; No 3 Red Wheat, 92c, Lake Shore.

White Wheat—No 2 Lake Shore 93c, with four sales.

For future delivery, the market was active, although less so than on Saturday. Prices but little changed, excepting March, which was lower.

	Dec. bu.	Jan. bu.	Feb. bu.	Mar. bu.	Apr. bu
Sales to-day..	...	73000	40000	68 00	....
" Saturday.	....	307000	142000	29700	2000

Seller January, 100c; seller February, 104½c, and to close 104½c, 1⅝c down; for May delivery 122,000 bushels sold: opened at 118¾c, fell to 118⅛c, and closed at 108¼c

Cash Corn active: closed a little weak:

Sales Cash Corn to-day .... 29,800 bu
" " yesterday .... 21,500 bu

No 2 corn opened at 52½c, rose to 53c and closed at 52¾c, ¼c improved; rejected corn 46½c, 47c and finally 46¾c, no change; No Grade corn, 45c; No 3 white corn 46½c.

For future delivery trade was brisk. Market closed steady.

Sales to-day .... 236,000 bu
Sales Saturday .... 85,000 bu

Seller January, 52½c, and to close, 53c, ½c stronger; seller May 58½c, then 59c, same as Saturday.

Oats—No sales; nominally unchanged.

Clover Seed—Dull; one sale prime at $5.75.

General Produce.

CHICAGO, Dec 31.—12:05 P. M.—Wheat—Seller December, 65¾c; seller January, 95⅝c; seller February, 96⅝c; seller May, 1 3⅛c. Corn—Seller December, —c; seller January, 58½c; seller February, 56⅛c; seller May, 59⅛c. Oats—Seller December, 32¾c; seller January, 31⅞c; seller February, 33¼c; seller May, 37⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head; market slow; prime, $7@7 25; good, $6 50@6 75; medium $5 75@6 25; common, $5@5 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; market slow; prime, $5 50@5 75; good, $5 12½@5 37½; medium, $4 50@5 00; common, $3 50@4 25; lambs, $4 00@7 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market dull, selling at $8@8 75.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Flour—Market quiet and steady; winter patent, $6 20@6 70; Minnesota bakers, $5 25; do straight, $5 75; Minnesota patents, $6 62½@6.75. Wheat weak; No 1 Red in elevator, 111¾c; No 2 Red do, 106¾c; No 3 do, 100c. Corn strong; No 3 white, 57c; No 3 yellow, 56@57c; steamer mixed and yellow, 56½@57c; sail mixed and yellow, 59c; sail white, 59@59¼. Oats quiet and steady; No 3 white, 39c; No 2 white, 40@40¼c; No 1 mixed, 39c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31—Flour—Market quiet and steady; Howard st, $3 00@3 50; extra, $3 75@4 75; family, $5 00@5 75; western superfine, $3 00@3 50. Wheat—Western easier and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 106⅝@107c; December, 106¾@107c asked; January, 106¾@107c; February, 108½@109⅝c; March, 111⅝@112c; May, 115⅝@116c. Corn—western lower and dull; mixed, spot, —c; December, —c; January, 59@59⅞c; February, 60½@61c; March, —c; May, —c; steamer, —c. Oats steady; western white, 40@42c; mixed, 38@39c; Pennsylvania, 38@42c. Rye firm at 72@75c. Hay dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $13 00@15 00. Provisions quiet and easier; mess pork, $15 50. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $7 00@8 50. Bacon—shoulders, $7 50; clear rib sides, $9 50; hams, $14 50@15 00. Lard—refined, $10. Butter dull; western packed, 10@22c; creamery, 25@35c. Eggs quiet; fresh, 28@29c; pickled, 20@22c. Petroleum nominal; refined, 9@9⅛c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11¼@12¼c. Sugar easier; A soft, 7⅞c. Whisky steady at 118@118½c. Freights to Liverpool, per steamer, dull; cotton, ¼d; flour, 1s 9d; grain lower at 4@4½d. Receipts—Flour, 1,282 bbls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 300 bu. Shipments—Wheat, —— bu; corn, 32,000 bu. Sales—Wheat, 53,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu. No market to-morrow.

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—Hogs—Market weak; common and light, $4 00@5 35; packing and butchers, $5 15@5 75. Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments 900 head. No market till Wednesday.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—Hogs—Receipts to-day, 7,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head; market 5@10c lower; mixed packing, $4 65@5 30; packing and shipping, $5 30@5 80; light, $4 70@5 30; skips, $3@4 75.

Cattle—Receipts 2,500 head; shipments, 3,500 head; export, $6@6 50; good to choice shipping, $5 40@5 90; common to medium, $4 25@5 25; Texans, $4@5.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market strong; inferior to fair, $3@3 75; medium to good, $4 50; choice to extra, $4 50.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29—Cattle—Receipts for to-day, 1,000 head; for the week thus far, —— head; for same time last week, 8,500 head; consigned through, 161 cars; market dull and nothing doing; fair to good, $6 25@6 75; light to fair, $4 50@5 25; choice heifers, $5 00@5 25.

Sheep—Receipts for to-day, 347 head; for the week thus far, —— head; for the same time last year, 23,000 head; consigned through, 9 cars; market firmer and not quotably higher; very few here; fair to good western sheep, $4 00@4 40; choice to fancy, $4 75@5 25; Canada lambs, $6@6 35.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,400 head; for the week thus far, —— head; for the same time last week, 43,000 head; consigned through, 117 cars; market steady and in fair demand; good medium weights, $5 70@5 85; good to choice, $5 90@6 25; Yorkers, $5 55@5 70; choice heavy, $5 90@6 25; pigs, straight lots at $5@5 30. Pigs $5@5 30; best grades disposed of.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31.—Oil—Market quiet and trading light; opened with sales at 114c, declinedto 114⅝c and closed firm at 113⅝c.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Corn quiet and steady; mixed and white, 55c; yellow, —c. Oats higher and scarce at 46c. Pork lower at $15 25. Lard—tierce, refined, $8 87½@9 00; keg, $9 50. Bulk meats—shoulders, $6 15; long clear and clear rib, $7 50. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders, $5 75; long clear and clear rib at $8 87½. Hams—Choice sugar-cured canvassed unchanged at $14@14 50.

DETROIT, Dec. 31—Wheat weak; cash, 102¼c; January, 102¼c; February, 104c; March, 105¾c; May, 109¾c; No 2 red, 101¼c; No 2 white, 94c bid. Receipts, 19,000 bu; shipments, 27,000 bu. Corn—new mixed, 50½c; No. 2, cash, —c; January, —c. Receipts, 6,000 bu; shipments, 13,000 bu. Oats—No 2 white, 35½c; No 2, —c. Receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, —— bu.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31—Wheat drooping; 95¼c No 2 hard; 94½c No 2; 94½c for December; 94½c January; 95¾c February; 96¼c March; 103⅝c May; receipts, 57,000 bu; shipments, 1,800 bu. Corn scarce; rejected sold at 50c, delivered. Oats easier; samples white sold at 34½@36c, deliveredc. Rye higher; 62½c bid foe fresh. Barley firm; No 2, 61c; Februrary, 63c; extra No 3, 49½@50c.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following, showing the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, for the week ending December 22, 1883:

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu	Oats bu.	Barley bu.
Dec. 22, 1883	35431259	9164258	6197271	3469856
Dec. 15, 1883	35118221	8815375	5894554	3512956
Dec. 8, 1883	34185933	8329642	5945507	3563308
Dec. 1, 1883	33231949	8621995	5919447	3503486
Dec. 23, 1882	20614537	8233404	3262885	3021416
Dec. 24, 1881	17924617	17382227	2754109	2892102

Wheat Receipts.

The following is from the annual circular of C. A. King & Co., issued to-day:

	New York, bu.	Chicago, bu.	St. Louis. bu.
1883	27,000,000	21,000,000	14,000,000
1882	45,000,000	23,000,000	21,0 0,000
1881	46,000,000	15,000,000	13,000,000
1880	59,000,000	24,000,000	21,000,000
1879	71,000,000	34,000,000	16,000,000
1878	63,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000

Miscellaneous.

COAL.

Prices have continued steady, with fair business.

HARDWARE ETC.

Shelf goods sold to a good extent during the past week. The iron markets are without appreciable change. Nails are in better request since the stoppage of factories.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boston—Trade is uneven and not brisk. New York—No better market for seasonable goods. Philadelphia—Trade slow. Chicago—Slightly better market. Cincinnati—Trade increased a little. Toledo—Business fair.

DRY GOODS.

There was a quiet week experienced generally in dry goods. Cotton goods are generally unchanged in price and condition. The moderate movement in bleached goods, which was induced by the reduction in price, has almost entirely ceased, and the market is very quiet. There has been some demand for cottonades, ducks, etc., but generally the request for colored fabrics has been very moderate. Brown cottons are without change. Print cloths are easier in rates, 64s being 3 7 16c, plus ½ per cent and 56x60s 4 1-17c. The woolen goods trade has been unusually quiet.

PORK PACKING.

Ppecial reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed from November 1 to December 26 at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Dec. 26.	1883	1882.
Chicago	1,370,000	1,385,000
Kansas City	240,038	214,535
Cincinnati	294,000	280,000
St. Louis	190,000	196,888
Indianapolis	170,000	154,000
Milwaukee	172,000	177,000
Louisville, Ky	141,500	117,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	84,635	75,327
Cleveland, O	60,641	40,000
Keokuk, Iowa	27,140	[illegible]

WOOL.

Bradstreet's dispatches: The demand for wool has been quite moderate this week, the Christmas holidays and unfavorable weather having kept buyers at home. The sales of the week have been 1,367,500 pounds of all kinds. In prices no change, and desirable fleeces are still held with considerable firmness. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been selling at 36@38c, and choice X at 38½c, XX fleeces at 40@42c and Michigan X at 34@35c per pound, but good Michigan X is generally held at 35c and upward. Combing and delaine fleeces are steady, with sales of coarse and No 1 combing at 34@46c per pound and fine Michigan and Ohio delaine at 39@42c per pound. Unwashed wools have been quiet and unchanged. The sales have been at a wide range in prices, but remain the same as last week. The sales of California wool have been light and include 75,000 pounds good fall at 21½c. Pulled wools unchanged. Choice Eastern and Maine fleeces have been sold at 40@42c, and common to good at 28@35c. In foreign wool no movement of importance. Small lots of New Zealand and Australian have been taken at 40@41c. Philadelphia: Trade has been very dull with most houses, but holders are not urging sales except at full former prices. The wools transactions foot up [illegible] pounds of all kinds. Columbus: The wool trade quiet and demand light, a great many mills having closed during the winter months. Chicago: Wool is steady and quiet. Stocks are low.

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